



**Municipal Pensions
Oversight Board**

**City of Morgantown
West Virginia
Firemen's Pension Plan**

Actuarial Valuation as of July 1, 2023
to Determine the City's Contribution for
the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025

Bolton

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Bolton

September 26, 2024

Mr. Jonathan Furgison
Finance Director
389 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

Firefighter Tanner Dalton
Pension Board Secretary
City of Morgantown
Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund

Re: *City of Morgantown Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund
Actuarial Valuation Report for the Year Beginning July 1, 2023*

Dear Mr. Furgison and Firefighter Dalton:

The following sets forth the actuarial valuation of the City of Morgantown Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund as of July 1, 2023. Sections I and II of the report provide a summary of results and the actuarial certification, respectively. Sections III and IV contain the development of the City's contribution for the 2025 fiscal year. Section V contains asset information. Sections VI and VII provide experience gain/loss and risk measure information, respectively. Sections VIII and IX provide projections and an analysis of changing funding policies. Sections X through XII provide a summary of the census data, plan provisions, assumptions and actuarial methods. Section XIII provides a glossary of many of the terms used in this report.

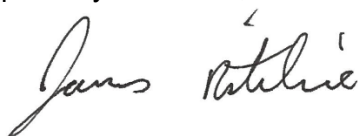
The purpose of this report is to provide information on:

- The sponsor's funding requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, based on the selected funding policy, i.e., the **Alternative** funding policy as defined in West Virginia Code §8-22-20(c)(1)
- The Fund's eligibility to receive an allocation of the premium tax for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025
- The Fund's requirement to provide supplemental benefits for the plan year beginning July 1, 2025

If the City is considering the issuance of pension obligation bonds, the City must contact Bolton and the Municipal Pensions Oversight Board for the determination of the adjustments to information in the valuation report required under WV Code.

This report may not be used for any other purpose; Bolton is not responsible for the consequences of any unauthorized use. We are available to answer any questions on the material in this report or to provide explanations or further details as appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,



James E. Ritchie, ASA, EA, FCA, MAAA



Jordan McClane, FSA, EA, FCA, MAAA



Table of Contents

	Page
Section I.	Executive Summary1
	Background1
	Funding Policy1
	Summary of Results1
	Risk Measures2
	Experience Analysis3
	Changes in Methods, Assumptions, and Plan Amendments.....3
	Sources of Information3
	Supplemental Benefit Eligibility3
	Premium Tax4
	Solvency Requirements.....5
	Actuarial Projections.....5
Section II.	Actuarial Certification6
Section III.	Normal Cost and Liabilities9
	Net Employer Normal Cost.....9
	Projected Net Employer Normal Cost.....9
	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability10
	Projected Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability.....10
Section IV.	Determination of City Contributions11
	Development of Estimated Minimum Required Contribution for Funding Purposes11
	Development of Actuarially Determined Contribution for GASB Purposes12
	Schedule of Amortization Bases for GASB Purposes13
Section V.	Assets14
	Asset Allocation14
	Reconciliation of Assets15
	(Gain)/Loss on Market Value of Assets for Plan Year Ended June 30, 202316
	Development of Actuarial Value of Assets16
Section VI.	Experience (Gain)/Loss17
	Experience (Gain)/Loss for Plan Year Ended June 30, 202317
Section VII.	Risk Discussion18
	Risk Measures18
	Elements of Pension Plan Financing.....18
	Significant Risks Affecting Pension Plans19
	Quantifying Investment and Funded Status Risk20
	Risk Considerations in Assessing a Funding Policy.....21
	Historical Plan Risk and Maturity Measures23
	Additional Review24
Section VIII.	Projections for Premium Tax and COLA Eligibility25
	Table 1 – Open Group Projection (Determines Eligibility for Premium Tax Allocation).....25
	Table 2 – Closed Group Projection (Determines Whether COLA is Granted)26
Section IX.	Funding Policy Change Analysis27
	Funding Policy Options.....27
	Scenario 1 – Immediate Change28
	Scenario 2 – Change When Fiscally Advantageous29
	Table 3 – Switch to Optional Funding Policy in 202530
	Table 4 – Switch to Optional II Funding Policy in 202532
	Table 5 – Switch to Optional Funding Policy in 205434
	Table 6 – Switch to Optional II Funding Policy in 205436
Section X.	Participant Information38
	Participant Summary38
	Active Age/Service Distribution Including Compensation.....39
	Participant Reconciliation40
Section XI.	Summary of Plan Provisions41
Section XII.	Actuarial Methods and Assumptions45
Section XIII.	Glossary55



Section I. Executive Summary

Background

Bolton has prepared the following report that sets forth the actuarial valuation of the City of Morgantown Firemen’s Pension and Relief Fund (the Plan) as of July 1, 2023. Please note that some columns and rows in the tables on the following pages may not add due to rounding.

Funding Policy

The Plan is valued using the Alternative funding policy as described in WV Code §8-22-20. The City of Morgantown (the City) switched from the Standard funding policy to the Alternative funding policy effective July 1, 1991.

Summary of Results

The following table presents a two-year summary of the Plan’s estimated pension contributions.

Estimated Employer Contribution Requirements	FYE 2024	FYE 2025
1. Prior Year Alternative Contribution	\$ 1,005,378	\$ 1,075,754
2. 7% Increase in Alternative Contribution	\$ 70,376	\$ 75,303
3. Current Year Preliminary Alternative Contribution	\$ 1,075,754	\$ 1,151,057
4. Additional Contribution for Benefit Overpayments	\$ 41,463	\$ 41,463
5. Required Alternative Contribution (3. + 4.)	\$ 1,117,217	\$ 1,192,520
6. Additional Contribution to Satisfy 15-Year Solvency Test on an Open Group Basis	\$ 0	\$ 0
7. Employer Contribution Requirement to Receive 100% of Premium Tax (5. + 6.)	\$ 1,117,217	\$ 1,192,520
8. Additional Contribution to Satisfy 15-Year Solvency Test on a Closed Group Basis	\$ 0	\$ 0
9. Employer Contribution Requirement to Receive 100% Premium Tax and Grant Supplemental Benefits (COLA) (7. + 8.)	\$ 1,117,217	\$ 1,192,520

Amortization Period to Eliminate Unfunded Liability	FYE 2024	FYE 2025
1. Net City Contribution	\$ 1,117,217	\$ 1,192,520
2. Estimated Premium Tax Allocation	\$ 690,530	\$ 786,419
3. Total City Contribution Plus Premium Tax (1. + 2.)	\$ 1,807,747	\$ 1,978,939
4. Net Employer Normal Cost with Interest	\$ 1,729,801	\$ 2,028,031
5. Payment Towards Unfunded Liability (3. – 4.)	\$ 77,946	\$ (49,092)
6. Estimated Number of Years this ‘Payment Towards Unfunded Liability’ Would Take to Eliminate the Unfunded Liability	Never	Never



The following table presents a three-year historical summary of Plan assets and liabilities.

	July 1, 2021	July 1, 2022	July 1, 2023
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$ 53,445,583	\$ 56,256,790	\$ 62,962,323
Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	\$ 14,995,169	\$ 15,023,516	\$ 14,992,929
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ 38,450,414	\$ 41,233,274	\$ 47,969,394
Funding Percentage	28.1%	26.7%	23.8%

The contributions shown above are assumed to be paid in equal monthly installments throughout the fiscal year. Details of the determination of the City’s contribution for FYE 2025 are shown in Section IV of this report.

Please note, the Alternative and Conservation policies do not meet the requirements for a reasonable funding method under standard actuarial principles. **Current contributions developed under the Alternative and Conservation funding policies may be significantly smaller than contributions developed under a generally accepted actuarial funding policy and plans using either of these two funding policies may experience significant increases in the required contribution over time. We recommend that municipalities using the Alternative policy consider switching to a policy that is more in line with standard actuarial principles for funding. In order to understand the ineffectiveness of these funding policies, we have shown the number of years it would take to completely payoff the unfunded liability assuming the amount shown for the plan year is paid for all future years until the unfunded is eliminated.¹ If “Never” is shown, the year’s payment toward the unfunded liability does not cover the interest on the unfunded liability and the unfunded liability will be expected to increase in future years.**

Risk Measures

Generally, the primary risk that a plan sponsor incurs from a defined benefit plan is the risk of substantial increases in annual contributions. For plans that develop contributions using a generally accepted actuarial funding policy, these increases occur most frequently due to variation in the investment returns. The following table shows four commonly used measures of the relative riskiness of a pension plan, relative to the plan sponsor and the employee groups covered by the plan. More detail is provided later in this report.

Risk Measure	July 1, 2021	July 1, 2022	July 1, 2023
Inactive AAL Percent of Total AAL	61.2%	62.1%	56.7%
Assets (MVA) to Payroll	4.4	3.7	3.1
Liabilities to Payroll	14.4	15.1	13.6
Benefit Payments to Contributions	1.0	1.2	1.2

¹ This does not factor in any future increases in the contributions since scheduled increases might require a growing burden to the City.

Experience Analysis

The following factors affected the City's funded status:

- The Plan uses the Alternative funding policy. City contributions *excluding* expected overpayments between FY 2024 and FY 2025 are expected to increase by 7.0% from \$1,075,754 to \$1,151,057. City contributions *including* expected overpayments are expected to increase by 6.7% from \$1,117,217 to \$1,192,520.
- In the past, the plan overpaid certain retirees and beneficiaries. On August 6, 2019, the Morgantown City Council approved the continuation of those overpayments as permitted by West Virginia Code 8-22-27a(d). The Actuarial Accrued Liability has reflected the overpayments since commencement of those benefits; however, the first contribution developed under the Alternative funding policy that accounted for these overpayments was the FY 2020 contribution. For FY 2025, an additional \$41,463 has been added to the City's required contribution of \$1,151,057, totaling a contribution of \$1,192,520. This additional contribution represents the total estimated amount of benefit overpayments without interest for FY 2025.
- No additional contributions are required to stay "solvent" for the next 15 years. Making the \$1,192,520 contribution will require the plan to pay COLAs and receive premium tax payments.
- This valuation uses the same 4.25% discount rate as the prior valuation.
- The 2023 COLA of 8.0% (compared to the 2.5% assumption) generated a liability loss.
- Contributions under this policy are not based on actuarial liabilities and plan assets. However, liabilities increased by 11.9% and assets decreased by 0.2%.
- The Plan's funded ratio decreased from 26.7% to 23.8% and the Plan is expected to be 100% funded in 2061.
- The return on the market value of assets for FY 2023 was 6.9%, while the return on the actuarial value of assets for FY 2023 was 2.2%.

Changes in Methods, Assumptions, and Plan Amendments

Pursuant to the *2023 Experience Study Report*, the Municipal Pensions Oversight Board adopted changes to several demographic assumptions and to one economic assumption (the COLA assumption decreased from 2.50% to 2.45%). Please see the *2023 Experience Study Report* and *Section XII. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions* of this report for more details.

There were no changes to the actuarial methods reflected in this valuation.

There were no changes to the Plan provisions reflected in this valuation.

Sources of Information

The July 1, 2023 participant data and market value of assets were provided by or at the direction of the City of Morgantown. While we have reviewed this data for consistency and completeness, we have not audited this data.

Supplemental Benefit Eligibility

West Virginia Code §8-22-26a requires that all retirees, surviving beneficiaries, disability pensioners or future retirees receive a Supplemental Pension Benefit (i.e. cost-of-living adjustments, or COLAs) payable on the first day of July, based on a percentage increase equal to any increase in the consumer price index as calculated by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics for the preceding year. The COLA shall not exceed 4% per year and is not payable to a retiree until the first day of July after the second anniversary of the retiree's

date of retirement. Additionally, the COLA shall be calculated on only the first \$15,000 of the annual benefit paid and on the COLAs that have been accumulated by the retiree since benefit commencement. If, at any time after the COLA becomes applicable, the total accumulated percentage increase in benefit on the allowable amount becomes less than 75% of the total accumulated percentage increase in the consumer price index over that same period of time, the 4% limitation shall be inapplicable until such time as the accumulated COLAs equal 75% of the accumulated increase in the consumer price index. The consumer price index used to determine the COLA is the CPI-U US City Average all items with a base of 1982-1984 equal to 100. The increase is measured as the increase in the annual average from the second prior calendar year to the annual average from the prior calendar year.

The COLA is only payable to the extent that the actuary certifies to the Board of Trustees of the fund the amount of increase in the COLA, if any, which may be paid, and which will preserve the minimum standards for actuarial soundness of the fund as set forth in West Virginia Code §8-22-20. The related solvency test is discussed below.

Premium Tax

West Virginia Code §33-3-14d established a 1% tax on premiums for fire insurance and casualty insurance policies. The proceeds from this tax are used to fund the West Virginia Teachers Retirement System, the Fire Protection Fund for volunteer and part-volunteer fire companies and the Municipal Pensions Security Fund, which is managed by the Municipal Pensions Oversight Board (MPOB). The MPOB allocates funds from the Municipal Pensions Security Fund to each eligible municipality's police and fire fund² that is less than 100% funded on an actuarial basis. The funds from the Base Allocation are allocated proportionately to each fire and police fund based on the average monthly number of police officers and firefighters who worked at least 100 hours per month (regardless of whether the police and fire employees participate in the municipality's pension plan or the West Virginia state Municipal Police and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS)). The funds from the Excess Allocation are allocated proportionately to each fire and police fund based on the average monthly number of police officers and firefighters who worked at least 100 hours per month and the average monthly number of retired police officers and firefighters (regardless of whether the police and fire employees and retirees participate in the municipality's pension plan or the West Virginia MPFRS).

West Virginia Code §8-22-19 requires a plan sponsor to deposit into the pension fund the required contributions in accordance with Code §8-22-20 at least on a monthly basis at a rate of one-twelfth of the annual requirement in order to receive the premium tax allocation described above. A municipality may pre-pay this contribution. If the allocable portion of the Municipal Pensions Security Fund is not paid to the pension and relief fund within eighteen months (the plan sponsor does not deposit the required contributions or the pension and relief fund is not eligible for the allocation given it is at least 100% funded), the portion is forfeited by the pension and relief fund and is allocable to other eligible municipal policemen's and firemen's pension and relief funds in accordance with West Virginia Code §33-3-14d. Given these provisions under current law, the projections throughout this report assume that, upon a pension and relief fund attaining a funded status of 100%, the premium tax monies that otherwise would have been allocated to that pension and relief fund had it been less than 100% funded are reallocated to all other pension and relief funds that are less than 100% funded.

² If pension obligation bonds have been issued to fund a plan, the premium tax dollars are annually allocated to the bond trustee once the plan sponsor deposits into the pension fund the annual required contributions in accordance with Code §8-22-20. The premium tax allocation to the bond trustee ceases once the bonds have been paid in full.

Solvency Tests

There are two solvency tests. The first solvency test is used to determine whether the State premium tax may be allocated to the pension plan for the fiscal year. West Virginia Code §8-22-20 has been historically interpreted to require plans that use the **Alternative** funding policy to be projected to be solvent in the next 15 years in order to receive the State premium tax allocation. Plans that use the Standard, Optional, Optional II, or Conservation policy are projected to be solvent in future years. If a plan is not projected to be solvent in the next 15 years, the municipality or employees must make additional contributions in the current fiscal year in order to receive the State premium tax allocation.

The second test is used to determine whether the COLA is payable under West Virginia Code §8-22-26a, which requires the actuary to certify that the minimum funding for actuarial soundness will be preserved after the COLA is granted for the year. The test used to determine if the minimum funding for actuarial soundness will be preserved is a 15-year projection on a closed group basis. For the July 1, 2023 valuation, the 15-year period would end on June 30, 2038. If the assets are greater than \$1 for the first 15 years of the projection, the COLA must be granted. **Please note that the Alternative policy is not consistent with generally accepted actuarial principles for funding and continued use of this policy may reduce future solvency levels, even if the current projections do not forecast insolvency.**

Actuarial Projections

Section VIII of this report provides long-range projections of assets, liabilities, funded status, and contributions for the pension fund assuming the plan continues to use the **Alternative** funding policy. Additionally, Section IX provides projections that are based on the municipality switching to the Optional funding policy or Optional II funding policy in the current fiscal year or in the year that the Optional funding policy or Optional II funding policy contributions are projected to be less than the contribution under the Alternative policy. The projections are shown to help the municipality make decisions regarding the election of future funding policies and to understand the future funded status and future contribution requirements based on an expected set of assumptions.

Plans that use the Alternative funding policy may switch to either the Optional or Optional II funding policy. For these plans, we show projections for the following scenarios:

- Plan continues to be funded under the Alternative policy on an open group basis (these projections are also used to determine if the plan is eligible for the premium tax allocation)
- Plan continues to be funded under the Alternative policy on a closed group basis (these projections are used to determine if the COLA is payable)
- Plan switches to the Optional funding policy in the current contribution year
- Plan switches to the Optional II funding policy in the current contribution year
- Plan switches to the Optional funding policy in the year that the Optional funding policy contribution is projected to be less than the Alternative funding policy contribution
- Plan switches to the Optional II funding policy in the year that the Optional II funding policy contribution is projected to be less than the Alternative funding policy contribution

Section II. Actuarial Certification

This actuarial valuation sets forth our calculation of an estimate of the liabilities of the City of Morgantown Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund, together with a comparison of these liabilities with the value of the Plan assets, as submitted by the City of Morgantown (the City). This liability calculation and comparison with assets is applicable for the valuation date only. The future is uncertain, and the Plan may become better funded or more poorly funded in the future. This valuation does not provide any guarantee that the Plan will be able to provide the promised benefits in the future.

The information in this report was prepared for the internal use of the MPOB, the West Virginia Legislature's Joint Committee on Pensions and Retirement, the City and their auditors in connection with their review of the City's financial statements and our actuarial valuation of the Plan. The purpose of this report is to provide information on the following:

- The sponsor's funding requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, based on the selected funding policy, i.e., the **Alternative** funding policy as defined in West Virginia Code §8-22-20(c)(1)
- The Fund's eligibility to receive an allocation of the premium tax for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025
- The Fund's requirement to provide supplemental benefits for the plan year beginning July 1, 2025

This report is neither intended nor necessarily suitable for other purposes, including any analysis surrounding the consideration of pension obligation bonds (POBs). WV Code §8-33-4a(d) requires the POB analysis to be based on the most recent actuarial valuation report with appropriate adjustments for timing, experience and other factors. Cities considering the issuance of POBs must contact Bolton and the MPOB to determine the appropriate adjustments that must be made for purposes of meeting the requirement of the Code. Bolton is not responsible for the consequences of any other use or the reliance upon this report by any other party.

This report is based on plan provisions, census data, and asset data submitted by the City. We have relied on this information for purposes of preparing this report. We have not audited the census or asset data provided; however, based on our review, the data appears to be reasonable and consistent with previously provided information and appropriate for the purpose of producing this report. Unless otherwise noted in our report, we believe the information provided is sufficiently complete and reliable for purposes of the results presented in this report. The accuracy of the results presented in this report is dependent upon the accuracy and completeness of the underlying information. The City is solely responsible for the validity and completeness of this information.

The City is responsible for selecting the Plan's funding policy. The MPOB selects the actuarial valuation methods, asset valuation methods, and assumptions based on the advice of the Plan's actuary. The policies, methods and assumptions used in this valuation are those that have been so prescribed by the MPOB, in consultation with Bolton, and are described in this report. The MPOB is solely responsible for communicating to Bolton any changes required thereto.

The City of Morgantown Firemen's Pension Fund Board of Trustees is solely responsible for selecting the Plan's investment manager and assisting the investment manager in the selection of



the Plan's investment policies, asset allocations and individual investments. Bolton's actuaries have not provided any investment advice to the City.

This is a deterministic valuation in that it is based on a single set of assumptions. This set of assumptions is one possible basis for our calculations. We may consider that some factors are not material to the valuation of the Plan and may not provide a specific assumption for those factors. The Plan may have used other assumptions in the past. We will likely consider changes in assumptions at a future date in conjunction with the MPOB.

Different assumptions or scenarios within the range of possibilities may also be reasonable and results based on those assumptions would be different. As a result of the uncertainty inherent in a forward-looking projection over a very long period of time, no one projection is uniquely "correct" and many alternative projections of the future could also be regarded as reasonable. Two different actuaries could, quite reasonably, arrive at different results based on the same data and different views of the future.

The City could reasonably ask how the valuation would change if we used a different assumption set or if plan experience exhibited variations from our assumptions. This report does not contain such an analysis. That type of analysis would be a separate assignment.

In addition, decisions regarding benefit improvements, benefit changes, the Plan's investment policy, pension obligation bonds, and similar issues should not be based on this valuation. These issues are complex and other factors should be considered when making such decisions. Other factors might include the anticipated vitality of the local economy and future growth expectations, as well as other economic and financial factors.

The cost of this Plan is determined by the benefits promised by the Plan, the Plan's participant population, the investment experience of the Plan and many other factors. An actuarial valuation is a budgeting tool for the City. It does not affect the cost of the Plan. Different funding policies and methods provide for different timing of contributions to the Plan. As the experience of the Plan evolves, it is normal for the level of contributions to the Plan to change. If a contribution is not made for a particular year, either by deliberate choice or because of an error in a calculation, that contribution can be made in later years. We are not responsible for the consequences of any decision by the City to make contributions at a future time rather than an earlier time. The City is responsible for funding the cost of the Plan.

The report is conditioned on the assumption of an ongoing plan and is not meant to present the actuarial position of the Plan in the case of plan termination. Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions, changes in economic or demographic assumptions, increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements (such as the end of an amortization period or additional cost or contribution requirements based on the Plan's funded status), and changes in plan provisions or applicable law.

The valuation was completed using both proprietary and third-party models (including software and tools). We have tested these models to ensure they are used for their intended purposes, within their known limitations, and without any known material inconsistencies unless otherwise stated.

The calculations in this report have been computed in accordance with our understanding of generally accepted actuarial principles and practices and fairly reflect the actuarial position of the



Plan. The various actuarial assumptions and methods which have been used are, in our opinion, appropriate for the purposes of this report.

We make every effort to ensure that our calculations are accurately performed. We reserve the right to correct any potential errors by amending the results of this report or by including the corrections in a future valuation report.

Bolton does not practice law and, therefore, cannot and does not provide legal advice. Any statutory interpretation on which this report is based reflects Bolton's understanding as an actuarial firm. Bolton recommends that recipients of this report consult with legal counsel when making any decisions regarding compliance with WV Code, ERISA, the Internal Revenue Code, or any other statute or regulation.

The MPOB, Pension Board, or the City should notify Bolton promptly after receipt of this report if the City disagrees with anything contained in the report or is aware of any information that would affect the results of the report that has not been communicated to Bolton or incorporated herein. The report will be deemed final and acceptable to the City unless the City promptly provides such notice to Bolton.

The undersigned credentialed actuaries meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein. We are not aware of any direct or material indirect financial interest or relationship, including investments or other services, which could create a conflict of interest that would impair the objectivity of our work.

We are available to answer any questions on the material in this report to provide explanations or further details as appropriate.

James E. Ritchie, ASA, EA, FCA, MAAA

Jordan McClane, FSA, EA, FCA, MAAA

Section III. Normal Cost and Liabilities

Net Employer Normal Cost

The breakdown of the net employer normal cost is illustrated below.

Net Employer Normal Cost (BOY)		7/1/2022	7/1/2023
1. Normal Cost	\$	1,944,608	\$ 2,304,239
2.a. Administrative Expenses FYE (MOY)	\$	2,697	\$ 2,906
2.b. Administrative Expenses (BOY)	\$	2,641	\$ 2,846
3. Gross Normal Cost (1. + 2.b.)	\$	1,947,249	\$ 2,307,085
4. Expected Employee Contributions (BOY)	\$	314,673	\$ 389,612
5. Net Employer Normal Cost (3. – 4.)	\$	1,632,576	\$ 1,917,473
(% of Compensation)		44.65%	42.32%

Projected Net Employer Normal Cost

The breakdown of the projected net employer normal cost as of the first anniversary of the valuation date (i.e. the first day of the contribution year) is illustrated below.

Projected Net Employer Normal Cost (BOY)			
Valuation Date		7/1/2022	7/1/2023
Projection Date		7/1/2023	7/1/2024
1. Projected Normal Cost	\$	2,020,554	\$ 2,388,715
2.a. Projected Administrative Expenses (MOY)	\$	2,764	\$ 2,979
2.b. Projected Administrative Expenses (BOY)	\$	2,707	\$ 2,918
3. Projected Gross Normal Cost (1. + 2.b.)	\$	2,023,261	\$ 2,391,633
4. Projected Employee Contributions (BOY)	\$	329,087	\$ 405,371
5. Projected Net Employer Normal Cost (3. – 4.)	\$	1,694,174	\$ 1,986,262
(% of Compensation)		44.61%	42.37%



Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

Below is a summary of the key valuation results.

		7/1/2022		7/1/2023	
1. Actuarial Accrued Liability	<u>Count</u>			<u>Count</u>	
a. Active	55	\$ 21,335,091		59	\$ 27,259,736
b. Retirees	47	32,436,764		47	33,476,377
c. Survivors	14	2,132,234		14	2,226,210
d. Disableds	1	352,701		0	0
e. Deferred Vesteds	0	0		0	0
f. Former Members Due Refunds	0	0		0	0
g. Total	117	\$ 56,256,790		120	\$ 62,962,323
2. Present Value of Future Normal Costs		\$ 23,134,210		\$ 26,442,114	
3. Present Value of Benefits (1.g. + 2.)		\$ 79,391,000		\$ 89,404,437	
4. Actuarial Value of Assets		\$ 15,023,516		\$ 14,992,929	
5. Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (1.g. – 4.)		\$ 41,233,274		\$ 47,969,394	
6. Funded Ratio (4. / 1.g.)		26.71%		23.81%	

Projected Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

The development of the projected unfunded actuarial accrued liability as of the first anniversary of the valuation date (i.e. the first day of the contribution year) is illustrated below.

Projected Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	7/1/2022	7/1/2023
1. Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability on Valuation Date	\$ 41,233,274	\$ 47,969,394
2. Net Employer Normal Cost, Excluding Expenses (BOY)	\$ 1,629,935	\$ 1,914,627
3. Expected Expenses (MOY)	\$ 2,697	\$ 2,906
4. Expected Employer Contribution Fiscal Year Beginning on the Valuation Date	\$ 1,046,841	\$ 1,117,217
5. Expected Premium Tax Allocation Fiscal Year Beginning on the Valuation Date	\$ 587,680	\$ 690,530
6. Projected Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability on Valuation Date + 1 Year	\$ 43,018,756	\$ 50,161,297



Section IV. Determination of City Contributions

Development of Estimated Minimum Employer Contribution for Funding Purposes

The development of the estimated minimum employer contribution for funding purposes is illustrated below.

Estimated Employer Contribution Requirements	FYE 2024	FYE 2025
1. Prior Year Alternative Contribution	\$ 1,005,378	\$ 1,075,754
2. 7% Increase in Alternative Contribution	\$ 70,376	\$ 75,303
3. Current Year Preliminary Alternative Contribution	\$ 1,075,754	\$ 1,151,057
4. Additional Contribution for Benefit Overpayment	\$ 41,463	\$ 41,463
5. Required Alternative Contribution (3. + 4.)	\$ 1,117,217	\$ 1,192,520
6. Additional Contribution to Satisfy 15-Year Solvency Test on an Open Group Basis	\$ 0	\$ 0
7. Employer Contribution Requirement to Receive 100% of Premium Tax (5. + 6.)	\$ 1,117,217	\$ 1,192,520
8. Additional Contribution to Satisfy 15-Year Solvency Test on a Closed Group Basis	\$ 0	\$ 0
9. Employer Contribution Requirement to Receive 100% Premium Tax and Grant Supplemental Benefits (COLA) (7. + 8.)	\$ 1,117,217	\$ 1,192,520



Development of Actuarially Determined Contribution for GASB Purposes

The development of the actuarially determined contribution for GASB purposes is illustrated below.

This contribution satisfies the conditions of a reasonable actuarially determined contribution as defined in *Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) 4: Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Costs or Contributions*.

Actuarially Determined Contribution for GASB	FYE 2024		FYE 2025	
1. Projected Gross Normal Cost, Including Administrative Expenses (BOY)	\$	2,023,261	\$	2,391,633
2. Projected Employee Contributions (BOY)	\$	329,087	\$	405,371
3. Projected Net Employer Normal Cost (BOY) (1. – 2.)	\$	1,694,174	\$	1,986,262
4. Interest on Normal Cost	\$	35,627	\$	41,769
5. Projected Total Employer Normal Cost with Interest (3. + 4.)	\$	1,729,801	\$	2,028,031
6. Amortization of Projected Unfunded Liability	\$	2,624,931	\$	3,115,119
7. Interest on Projected Unfunded Liability Payment	\$	55,199	\$	65,508
8. Unfunded Liability Payment with Interest (6. + 7.)	\$	2,680,130	\$	3,180,627
9. Estimated Premium Tax Allocation	\$	690,530	\$	786,419
10. Unfunded Liability Payment Net of Premium Tax Allocation (8. – 9., not less than 0)	\$	1,989,600	\$	2,394,208
11. Net Employer Contribution (5. + 10.)	\$	3,719,401	\$	4,422,239
12. Actuarially Determined Contribution for GASB Purposes (5. + 8., not less than 0)	\$	4,409,931	\$	5,208,658



Schedule of Amortization Bases for GASB Purposes

Below is a schedule of the amortization bases as of July 1, 2024 used to develop the actuarially determined contribution for GASB purposes.

Description	Date Established	Remaining Years	Outstanding Amount	Payment / (Credit)
Initial Unfunded	7/1/2024	25.5	\$ 50,618,864	\$ 3,155,289
Assumption Change	7/1/2024	15	\$ (457,567)	\$ (40,170)
Total			\$ 50,161,297	\$ 3,115,119



Section V. Assets

Asset Allocation

The table below shows the amount of funds invested in each account as of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2023.

Assets Held by Category	June 30, 2022		June 30, 2023	
Cash and Deposits	\$	609,080	\$	802,770
Receivables				
Contributions	\$	14,205	\$	15,855
Investment Income		0		0
Total Receivables	\$	14,205	\$	15,855
Investment				
Government Securities	\$	1,751,573	\$	0
Fixed Income		2,254,403		4,817,627
Equities		7,612,531		6,877,278
Alternative Investments		1,467,956		1,771,694
Other		0		0
Total Investments	\$	13,086,463	\$	13,466,599
Total Assets	\$	13,709,748	\$	14,285,224
Payables				
Investment Expense	\$	0	\$	0
Benefits and Withdrawals		0		0
Administrative Expense		599		599
Total Payables	\$	599	\$	599
Net Position	\$	13,709,149	\$	14,284,625



Reconciliation of Assets

Below is a reconciliation of assets (unaudited) for the years ending June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2023.

Plan Year Ending	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2023
1. Beginning of Year Market Value of Assets	\$ 16,528,896	\$ 13,709,149
Adjustments to Market Value of Assets	0	0
Beginning of Year Market Value of Assets	\$ 16,528,896	\$ 13,709,149
2. Additions		
a. Contributions		
(i) Local Government	\$ 981,069	\$ 1,046,841
(ii) State Government	629,778	587,680
(iii) Employee	315,612	343,614
(iv) Total	1,926,459	1,978,135
b. Receivable Contributions		
(i) Local Government	0	0
(ii) State Government	0	0
(iii) Employee Contributions	14,205	15,855
(iv) Total	14,205	15,855
c. Earnings on Investments		
(i) Net Appreciation/(Depreciation)	(2,931,679)	1,372,122
(ii) Net Realized Gain (Loss) on Sale/Exchange	114,725	(778,572)
(iii) Interest and Dividends	449,950	416,262
(iv) Other Income	0	0
(v) Investment Expense	(121,551)	(74,562)
(vi) Receivable Investment Income	0	0
(vii) Payable Investment Expenses	0	0
(viii) Net Investment Income	(2,488,555)	935,250
d. Other Revenue	0	0
e. Total Additions	\$ (547,891)	\$ 2,929,240
3. Disbursements		
a. Benefit Payments	\$ 2,206,195	\$ 2,269,041
b. Withdrawals	62,810	81,905
c. Administrative Expenses		
(i) Municipal Fees	2,252	2,219
(ii) Other Expenses	0	0
(iii) Total Administrative Expenses	2,252	2,219
d. Payable Benefits and Withdrawals	0	0
e. Payable Administrative Expenses	599	599
f. Total Disbursements	\$ 2,271,856	\$ 2,353,764
4. Net Increase (2.e. – 3.f.)	(2,819,747)	575,476
5. Net Assets (1. + 4.)	\$ 13,709,149	\$ 14,284,625
6. Rate of Return Net of Investment Fees (2I / [A + B – I] Method ³)	-15.2%	6.9%

³ A = beginning-of-year market value of assets, B = end-of-year market value of assets, I = investment return during the year

(Gain)/Loss on Market Value of Assets for Plan Year Ended June 30, 2023

MVA (Gain)/Loss for Plan Year Ended June 30, 2023		
Market Value of Assets (MVA)		
a. MVA as of 7/1/2022	\$	13,709,149
b. Interest on a. to 6/30/2023		582,639
c. Contributions with Interest to 6/30/2023		2,035,588
d. Benefit Payments with Interest to 6/30/2023		2,400,384
e. Administrative Expenses with Interest to 6/30/2023		2,865
f. Expected MVA at 6/30/2023 (a. + b. + c. – d. – e.)		13,924,127
g. Actual MVA at 6/30/2023		14,284,625
h. MVA (Gain)/Loss (f. - g.)		(360,498)

Development of Actuarial Value of Assets

The actuarial asset value as of July 1, 2023 is determined by spreading the asset gain or loss for each year over a four-year period. The asset gain or loss is the amount by which the actual asset return differs from the expected asset return on a market-value basis.

				July 1, 2023
1.	Market Value of Assets		\$	14,284,625
2.	Spreading of Investment (Gains)/Losses			
	Fiscal Year	(Gain)/Loss	% Deferred	Amount Deferred
	2023	\$ (360,498)	75%	\$ (270,374)
	2022	3,183,782	50%	1,591,891
	2021	(2,452,852)	25%	(613,213)
	2020	611,823	0%	0
	a. Total Deferred			708,304
3.	Actuarial Value of Assets (1. + 2.a.)		\$	14,992,929
4.	Rate of Return Net of Investment Fees (2I / [A + B – I] Method)			2.22%

Section VI. Experience (Gain)/Loss

Experience (Gain)/Loss for Plan Year Ended June 30, 2023

Experience (Gain)/Loss for Plan Year Ended June 30, 2023		
1. Liabilities		
a. Actuarial Accrued Liability as of 7/1/2022	\$	56,256,790
b. Normal Cost as of 7/1/2022		1,944,608
c. Interest on a. and b. to 6/30/2023		2,473,559
d. Benefit Payments with Interest to 6/30/2023		2,400,384
e. Effect of Assumption Changes		(356,153)
f. Expected Liability at 7/1/2023 (a. + b. + c. – d. + e.)		57,918,420
g. Actual Liability at 7/1/2023		62,962,323
h. Liability (Gain)/Loss (g. - f.)		5,043,903
2. Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)		
a. AVA as of 7/1/2022	\$	15,023,516
b. Interest on a. to 6/30/2023		638,499
c. Contributions with Interest to 6/30/2023		2,035,588
d. Benefit Payments with Interest to 6/30/2023		2,400,384
e. Administrative Expenses with Interest to 6/30/2023		2,865
f. Expected AVA at 6/30/2023 (a. + b. + c. – d. – e.)		15,294,354
g. Actual AVA at 6/30/2023		14,992,929
h. AVA (Gain)/Loss (f. - g.)		301,425
3. Total (Gain)/Loss (1h. + 2h.)	\$	5,345,328

The gains and losses shown are only for liability and asset gains and losses. Any change in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability from funding more or less than needed to cover normal cost and interest on the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is a separate amount.

Section VII. Risk Discussion

Risk Measures

Pension plans are complicated financial instruments designed to provide income security for plan participants as they move through their working lives and into retirement. As such they can be subject to many different forces that can put the plan in better or worse positions over time. The primary risk that a plan sponsor incurs from a defined benefit plan is the risk of substantial increases in annual contributions.

The “maturity” level of a plan can indicate the likely sensitivity the plan will have to different events whether positive or negative. Variations in the investment returns are a common source of these types of events or shocks. Other sources might be experience that differs from that assumed, assumption changes, or plan changes.

The purpose of this section is to provide the reader with a basic understanding of the fundamentals of pension financing and the associated risks, including implications of the Plan’s funding policy on future plan funding, how future experience may differ from the assumptions used, and the potential volatility of future measurements resulting from these differences.

Elements of Pension Plan Financing

The following equation lays out the fundamental elements of pension plan financing:

$$\text{Contributions} + \text{Investment Returns} = \text{Benefit Payments} + \text{Expenses}$$

Employers and employees **contribute** to a plan based on the statutory requirements, plan terms, and plan sponsor funding policy. The plan invests these contributions and earns a **return** on that investment. Together, these contributions and investment returns are the sole sources of income to the plan. **Benefits** are paid to participants who have met the eligibility and vesting requirements defined by the plan. Plans also pay administrative, investment, auditing, legal, and other **expenses** for maintaining the plan. **Over time, contributions and investment earnings must equal benefits and expenses.**

From this equation, it is evident that funding, investment, and benefit policies must be developed together. Once the benefit terms are established, each plan sponsor must determine the desired balance of contributions versus investment returns needed to finance benefits accrued to participants. It is important to remember that the plan sponsor’s investment and funding policies, along with the selected actuarial assumptions, determine the assumed balance between contributions and investment returns. **The actual cost of a plan is based on the actual experience of the plan and may result in a different balance than is assumed.** Ultimately, the expected return does not impact the long-term relationship between the contributions required and the benefit level that can be supported by such contributions. Using a higher expected return assumption may give a false sense of benefit security if the plan does not realize that level of actual returns over time.

The development of integrated benefit, funding, and investment policies generally requires consideration of many factors such as:

- Balancing benefit security and intergenerational equity;
- Risk appetite and ability to absorb short-term volatility in plan contributions;
- Current plan funded status;
- Timing and expected duration of benefit payments; and
- Nature and frequency of past and anticipated future plan amendments.

Significant Risks Affecting Pension Plans

Examples of risk common to most public plans include the following (generally listed from greatest to least risk):

- **Investment risk:** The potential that investment returns will be different than expected.
- **Contribution risk:** the potential that actual future contributions are not made in accordance with the plan's actuarially-based funding policy.
- **Longevity and other demographic risks:** The potential that mortality or other demographic experience will be different than expected.
- **Asset/liability mismatch risk:** The potential that changes in the value of liabilities are not matched by changes in asset values.
- **Cash flow risks:** The potential that contributions to the plan will not cover benefit payments and expenses.

Investment risk is often the single most significant risk for defined benefit plans. Plans that seek a higher investment return are typically forced to accept a higher level of volatility that can change the plan's funded status drastically year-to-year. Use of an asset smoothing method that phases in investment gains and losses over a period of years can give the perception of less volatility in the funded status from year to year.

Contribution risk most commonly results from either large contribution increases that are difficult for the plan sponsor to meet, or from a material decrease in the number of covered employees and/or covered payroll.

Assumptions regarding mortality and other demographic factors related to participant behavior bring the risk that future experience will diverge from the reasonable assumptions utilized within the actuarial valuation model. For example, participants living longer than expected will increase plan costs, while people terminating sooner than expected will generally decrease plan costs. Additionally, what is considered a reasonable assumption may change over time and lead to an increase or decrease in future contributions. Actual life expectancies may be longer or shorter than what is reflected in the valuation and benefit payment projections and will increase or decrease the cost of the plan as actual experience emerges.

Asset/liability mismatch risk is also another major risk for many pension plans. To the extent that the duration of plan assets is not matched to the duration of plan liabilities the change in discount rates could have a significant impact on the plan's funded status. For most public

pension plans, changes in asset values and interest rates do not directly affect the measurement of the plan's liability. Liability-driven investment approaches (where the liability is immunized by investments in fixed income whose cash inflows are matched to the benefit payment outflows, or the asset and liability durations are brought into close alignment) will reduce this risk; however, it is difficult to invest in a manner that hedges all risks.

As plans mature, they become more reliant on investment returns to pay benefits and expenses. When plans have negative cash flows, they must spend interest and dividends, or may be forced to sell assets at inopportune times, to meet those obligations. Plans with DROP or other lump sum payment features are particularly exposed to this risk.

One item left off this list is "interest rate risk" (i.e., the potential that interest rates will be different than expected). This risk is common in corporate ERISA plans where funding is based on bond rates. Interest rates on bonds are still an important consideration when setting an expected return assumption and can change over time, along with long-term capital market expectations. Together these may lead to a change in the interest rate used to value plan liabilities which will increase or decrease the measurement of plan liabilities and the actuarially determined contribution.

Quantifying Investment and Funded Status Risk

Although cash and money market funds have the lowest absolute investment risk, they are typically not the lowest risk investment for a pension plan. With respect to interest rate risk, a pension plan liability behaves like the price of a bond because both equal the discounted value of a series of future cash flows. The present value will change in the opposite direction to a change in interest rates. Therefore, a bond portfolio with the timing of expected income cash flows matched to the expected benefit payment outflows is typically the lowest risk investment approach for a pension plan.

Corporate, Treasury, and municipal bonds, often considered lower risk investment classes, can still have a high level of interest rate risk in their present values. If the duration (timing and pattern of income payments) of the fixed income assets are misaligned with the duration of the plan's liability, there can be significant funded status volatility as interest rates change. The way to mitigate this volatility is minimizing the asset/liability (or duration) mismatch risk.

One means of quantifying the expected cost of assuming future investment and asset/liability mismatch risk is to compare the Plan's current assets to a liability calculated assuming very low default risk. One such measure is called a **Low Default-Risk Obligation Measure (LDROM)**. An example of an LDROM is the Plan's Funding Liability determined using a discount rate based on the yields on high quality municipal bonds, similar to what is referenced under GASB statement 68.

	Liability Measure	Assumed Return
Actuarial Liability – Funding Policy Return	\$ 62,962,323	4.25%
Actuarial Liability – Municipal Bond Yield (LDROM)	\$ 66,634,848	3.86%
Market Value of Assets	\$ 14,284,625	4.25%

The difference between the LDROM and the Actuarial Liability used to determine funding contributions can be viewed in several ways, and certain views of this measure may be more relevant for some plan sponsors:

- The expected long-term contribution savings to be achieved by investing in asset classes with higher expected risk and returns than bonds.
- The cost of investing in an all-bond portfolio and significantly lowering expected long-term investment returns in exchange for protecting the Plan’s current funded status.
- A measure of the Plan’s non-diversifiable investment risk.

Investors expect to be compensated for assuming risk when they make an investment. The risk premium of an investment is the return an asset is expected to generate in excess of the risk-free rate of return. The more risk assumed by the investor, the greater the return they expect to achieve in exchange for accepting that risk.

For plans whose assumed long-term rate of return on plan assets is greater than the municipal bond yield used for the LDROM calculation, the expected cost to the plan sponsor of funding the plan will be lower because of the greater level of investment risk accepted. This in turn leads to greater volatility in the plan’s funded status because the actual return on plan investments is expected to vary considerably year-to-year. Conversely, if a plan has taken steps to reduce asset/liability mismatch risk, the expected cost of contributions to fund the plan will be greater (if the plan is not already fully funded) and the volatility in the plan’s funded status will be reduced.

Selecting the right level of investment risk (and associated asset/liability mismatch risk) for a plan requires complex analysis that goes beyond the scope of these basic disclosures. Included in any such analysis must be an evaluation of the plan sponsor’s funding policy.

Risk Considerations in Assessing a Funding Policy

When assessing a plan’s funding policy, two primary considerations are:

- Whether the contributions are determined using reasonable and appropriate actuarial cost, amortization, and asset valuation methods (i.e., is the contribution an Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC)), and
- The projected period until any Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) is fully amortized.

Under the current funding policy, the annual contribution is **not** an ADC since it is not developed as the sum of the normal cost and amortization of UAAL.

We have calculated an ADC for the plan to be **\$5,208,658**. Please see the subsection titled *Development of Actuarially Determined Contribution for GASB Purposes within Section IV. Determination of City Contributions* for additional details on the calculation of the ADC. The funding policy contribution for the plan for FY 2025 is less than the calculated ADC. While there may be other reasonable methods for determining an ADC, we do not believe that the funding policy contribution exceeds any of these alternative reasonable ADC measures.

Assuming all actuarial assumptions reflected in the annual valuation are met and contributions are made according to the funding policy, the plan’s UAAL is expected to decrease in future years. The effect of declining interest rates, investment losses, or other actuarial losses may offset the favorable effect of these contributions and cause the UAAL to remain steady or increase in future years.

The second consideration for plan sponsors is the projected period until full funding. Based on the Plan’s amortization policy, if contributions are made as expected based on the current valuation and plan funding policy, and all actuarial assumptions are met, the plan is expected to pay off the UAAL in approximately 42 years. Depending on future actuarial and investment experience, the plan may be projected to reach \$0 in UAAL in greater than or fewer than 42 years.

Some examples of changes from year to year that will shorten or lengthen the period until the UAAL is fully amortized include:

⌘

Factors that Shorten the Amortization Period	Factors that Lengthen the Amortization Period
Contributing more than the ADC	Contributing less than the ADC
Investment and demographic gains	Investment and demographic losses
Increasing interest rates	Decreasing interest rates
Shorter life expectancies	Longer life expectancies
Reducing or eliminating future benefit accruals	Increasing benefit accruals (past and/or future)

Historical Plan Risk and Maturity Measures

While historical plan experience is no guaranteed predictor of the future, it can be informative in assessing the degree of risk and variability in the annual valuation results year-to-year, and in understanding how certain factors influence future outcomes.

There are several plan maturity measures that can be significant to understanding the risks associated with the plan and how they change over time. The following table shows four commonly used measures of the relative riskiness of a pension plan, relative to the plan sponsor and the employee group covered by the plan and how they have changed over time.

Risk Measure	July 1, 2021	July 1, 2022	July 1, 2023
Inactive AAL Percent of Total AAL	61.2%	62.1%	56.7%
Assets (MVA) to Payroll	4.4	3.7	3.1
Liabilities to Payroll	14.4	15.1	13.6
Benefit Payments to Contributions	1.0	1.2	1.2

The Assets to Payroll ratio, also called the Asset Volatility Ratio (AVR), is equal to the market value of assets (MVA) divided by payroll. A higher AVR implies that the plan is exposed to greater contribution volatility. The current *Assets to Payroll* of 3.1 indicates that a 1% asset gain/loss is about 3.1% of the annual payroll.

The Liabilities to Payroll ratio, also called the Liability Volatility Ratio (LVR), is equal to the Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) divided by payroll. A higher LVR implies that the plan is exposed to greater contribution volatility due to changes in liability measurements. Similarly, the current *Liabilities to Payroll* of 13.6 indicates that a 1% change in liability is about 13.6% of the annual payroll.

As the plan approaches a 100% funded level, the AVR will converge to the LVR.

The use of payroll in these risk measures is generally an easily available substitute for the employer's revenue and often reflects the employer's ability to afford the plan. Each of these measures is a measure of plan maturity. The common evolution of a pension plan is to become more mature over time. Mature plans present more risk to plan sponsors because changes to the liability or assets will result in large changes in the unfunded liability as compared to the overall size of the employer as measured by payroll. As a result, the change in the metrics over time can be as important as the nominal size of the metric itself.

Additional Review

In some instances, more detailed quantitative assessment of risks is warranted either by the above maturity metrics, part of a periodic self-assessment of risks, or due to changes in investment allocations and capital market assumptions. When risks are identified and discussed early, Plan Sponsors may have more options available to them to address those risks. As plans mature, however, certain tools become less effective for addressing potential future funding shortfalls.

The following are examples of tests that could be performed:

- **Scenario Test**—A process for assessing the impact of one possible event, or several simultaneously or sequentially occurring possible events, on a plan’s financial condition. A scenario test could show, for example, the effect of a layoff or reduction in workforce, or early retirement program.
- **Sensitivity Test**—A process for assessing the impact of a change in an actuarial assumption on an actuarial measurement. A sensitivity analysis could demonstrate, for example, the impact of a decrease in the valuation discount rate or a change in future life expectancies.
- **Stochastic Modeling**—A process for generating numerous potential outcomes by allowing for random variations in one or more inputs over time for the purpose of assessing the distribution of those outcomes. This type of analysis could show, for example, a range of potential future contribution levels and the likelihood of contributions increasing to a certain level.
- **Stress Test**—A process for assessing the impact of adverse changes in one or relatively few factors affecting a plan’s financial condition. A stress test could show, for example, the impact of a single year or period of several years with significant investment losses.



Table 2 – Closed Group Projection (Determines Whether COLA is Granted)

Year End June 30	Number (BOY)		Assets										Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Liability	Projected Unfunded Liability	AVA Funded Ratio
	Active	Non-Active	Total Payroll	MVA (BOY)	Benefit Payments	Expenses	Employer Contrib.	Employee Contrib.	Premium Tax Allocation	Investment Income	MVA (EOY)	AVA (EOY)				
2023	55	62	\$3,733,339	\$13,709,149	\$2,350,946	\$2,818	\$1,046,841	\$359,469	\$587,680	\$935,250	\$14,284,625	\$14,992,929	\$62,962,323	\$47,969,394	\$50,161,297	23.81%
2024	59	61	\$4,626,324	\$14,284,625	\$2,407,737	\$2,906	\$1,117,217	\$397,805	\$690,530	\$602,784	\$14,682,318	\$15,298,015	\$65,582,022	\$50,284,007	\$52,411,838	23.33%
2025	56	61	\$4,641,995	\$14,682,318	\$2,471,032	\$2,979	\$1,192,520	\$400,147	\$786,419	\$622,002	\$15,209,395	\$15,119,271	\$68,263,098	\$53,143,827	\$55,283,910	22.15%
2026	53	60	\$4,586,428	\$15,209,395	\$2,576,028	\$2,949	\$1,273,094	\$397,314	\$790,967	\$643,926	\$15,735,719	\$15,735,719	\$70,925,675	\$55,189,956	\$57,220,620	22.19%
2027	50	61	\$4,425,639	\$15,735,719	\$2,748,058	\$2,969	\$1,359,056	\$387,185	\$828,455	\$665,060	\$16,224,448	\$16,224,448	\$73,445,068	\$57,220,620	\$59,096,082	22.09%
2028	46	62	\$4,137,162	\$16,224,448	\$2,980,922	\$2,961	\$1,450,970	\$366,252	\$854,124	\$682,967	\$16,594,878	\$16,594,878	\$75,690,960	\$59,096,082	\$60,840,483	21.92%
2029	41	65	\$3,924,459	\$16,594,878	\$3,186,737	\$2,979	\$1,549,216	\$352,684	\$874,426	\$696,589	\$16,878,077	\$16,878,077	\$77,718,560	\$60,840,483	\$62,486,555	21.72%
2030	38	66	\$3,825,750	\$16,878,077	\$3,318,022	\$2,996	\$1,654,287	\$347,392	\$897,343	\$708,444	\$17,164,525	\$17,164,525	\$79,651,080	\$62,486,555	\$63,999,998	21.55%
2031	35	66	\$3,675,957	\$17,164,525	\$3,475,816	\$2,982	\$1,766,667	\$337,867	\$918,723	\$719,913	\$17,428,897	\$17,428,897	\$81,428,895	\$63,999,998	\$65,368,415	21.40%
2032	33	67	\$3,548,576	\$17,428,897	\$3,613,046	\$3,026	\$1,886,790	\$328,982	\$946,842	\$731,192	\$17,706,631	\$17,706,631	\$83,075,046	\$65,368,415	\$66,573,046	21.31%
2033	30	68	\$3,407,766	\$17,706,631	\$3,746,821	\$3,040	\$2,015,294	\$318,216	\$972,276	\$743,193	\$18,005,749	\$18,005,749	\$84,578,795	\$66,573,046	\$67,621,778	21.29%
2034	28	68	\$3,327,151	\$18,005,749	\$3,842,227	\$3,052	\$2,152,729	\$311,764	\$1,000,270	\$757,243	\$18,382,476	\$18,382,476	\$86,004,254	\$67,621,778	\$68,528,805	21.37%
2035	26	68	\$3,305,931	\$18,382,476	\$3,894,307	\$3,063	\$2,299,729	\$310,900	\$1,024,189	\$775,734	\$18,895,658	\$18,895,658	\$87,424,463	\$68,528,805	\$69,238,048	21.61%
2036	25	67	\$3,200,371	\$18,895,658	\$4,012,528	\$3,073	\$2,456,972	\$301,846	\$1,051,406	\$798,747	\$19,489,028	\$19,489,028	\$88,727,076	\$69,238,048	\$69,722,213	21.97%
2037	23	67	\$3,127,143	\$19,489,028	\$4,092,323	\$3,081	\$2,625,185	\$295,564	\$1,101,983	\$826,755	\$20,243,111	\$20,243,111	\$89,965,324	\$69,722,213	\$69,957,060	22.50%
2038	22	67	\$3,085,340	\$20,243,111	\$4,143,333	\$3,123	\$2,805,185	\$292,497	\$1,166,671	\$862,811	\$21,223,819	\$21,223,819	\$91,180,879	\$69,957,060	\$69,928,510	23.28%
2039	21	66	\$2,984,978	\$21,223,819	\$4,233,173	\$3,129	\$2,997,805	\$283,130	\$1,194,571	\$907,043	\$22,370,066	\$22,370,066	\$92,298,576	\$69,928,510	\$69,515,236	24.24%
2040	19	66	\$2,758,881	\$22,370,066	\$4,397,886	\$3,133	\$3,203,891	\$261,987	\$1,262,353	\$957,609	\$23,654,887	\$23,654,887	\$93,170,123	\$69,515,236	\$68,720,132	25.39%
2041	16	67	\$2,530,307	\$23,654,887	\$4,560,132	\$3,136	\$3,424,478	\$240,399	\$1,297,324	\$1,013,722	\$25,067,542	\$25,067,542	\$93,787,674	\$68,720,132	\$67,473,997	26.73%
2042	14	67	\$2,191,768	\$25,067,542	\$4,806,535	\$3,137	\$3,660,585	\$208,505	\$1,328,399	\$1,073,526	\$26,528,885	\$26,528,885	\$94,002,882	\$67,473,997	\$65,721,915	28.22%
2043	11	69	\$1,804,272	\$26,528,885	\$5,057,039	\$3,176	\$3,913,301	\$171,587	\$1,360,252	\$1,135,572	\$28,049,382	\$28,049,382	\$93,771,297	\$65,721,915	\$63,289,345	29.91%
2044	9	69	\$1,454,195	\$28,049,382	\$5,266,201	\$3,174	\$4,183,833	\$138,293	\$1,531,505	\$1,204,385	\$29,838,023	\$29,838,023	\$93,127,368	\$63,289,345	\$60,268,809	32.04%
2045	7	70	\$1,135,289	\$29,838,023	\$5,453,485	\$3,212	\$4,473,428	\$108,004	\$1,576,596	\$1,282,864	\$31,822,218	\$31,822,218	\$92,091,027	\$60,268,809	\$56,629,625	34.56%
2046	5	70	\$890,212	\$31,822,218	\$5,581,256	\$3,207	\$4,783,422	\$84,669	\$1,639,613	\$1,371,859	\$34,117,318	\$34,117,318	\$90,746,943	\$56,629,625	\$52,387,559	37.60%
2047	4	69	\$737,243	\$34,117,318	\$5,641,641	\$3,200	\$5,115,325	\$70,096	\$1,679,161	\$1,475,636	\$36,812,695	\$36,812,695	\$89,200,254	\$52,387,559	\$47,471,646	41.27%
2048	3	68	\$533,452	\$36,812,695	\$5,739,877	\$3,190	\$5,470,623	\$50,765	\$1,719,697	\$1,596,041	\$39,906,754	\$39,906,754	\$87,378,400	\$47,471,646	\$41,804,647	45.67%
2049	2	68	\$382,441	\$39,906,754	\$5,786,688	\$3,224	\$5,850,951	\$36,367	\$1,807,697	\$1,736,099	\$43,547,956	\$43,547,956	\$85,352,603	\$41,804,647	\$35,397,016	51.02%
2050	1	67	\$279,238	\$43,547,956	\$5,806,104	\$3,210	\$6,258,142	\$26,573	\$1,851,396	\$1,899,718	\$47,774,471	\$47,774,471	\$83,171,487	\$35,397,016	\$28,206,256	57.44%
2051	1	66	\$215,968	\$47,774,471	\$5,782,628	\$3,242	\$6,694,027	\$20,538	\$1,896,187	\$2,089,819	\$52,689,172	\$52,689,172	\$80,895,428	\$28,206,256	\$20,163,003	65.13%
2052	1	64	\$148,275	\$52,689,172	\$5,762,057	\$3,224	\$7,160,649	\$14,114	\$1,942,099	\$2,309,770	\$58,350,523	\$58,350,523	\$78,513,526	\$20,163,003	\$11,070,630	74.32%
2053	0	63	\$108,462	\$58,350,523	\$5,711,413	\$3,203	\$7,660,151	\$10,316	\$2,122,568	\$2,565,662	\$64,994,604	\$64,994,604	\$76,065,234	\$11,070,630	-	85.45%
2054	0	61	\$84,999	\$64,994,604	\$5,644,308	\$3,179	\$8,194,784	\$8,083	\$3,138,627	\$2,882,009	\$73,570,620	\$73,570,620	\$73,570,620	-	-	100.00%
2055	0	60	\$53,585	\$73,570,620	\$5,581,187	\$3,205	\$18,841	\$5,101	-	\$3,009,821	\$71,019,991	\$71,019,991	\$71,019,991	-	-	100.00%
2056	0	58	\$34,573	\$71,019,991	\$5,501,673	\$3,176	\$13,070	\$3,290	-	\$2,902,933	\$68,434,435	\$68,434,435	\$68,434,435	-	-	100.00%
2057	0	57	\$27,315	\$68,434,435	\$5,409,099	\$3,199	\$11,148	\$2,599	-	\$2,794,938	\$65,830,822	\$65,830,822	\$65,830,822	-	-	100.00%
2058	0	55	\$13,272	\$65,830,822	\$5,316,990	\$3,164	\$6,319	\$1,262	-	\$2,686,092	\$63,204,341	\$63,204,341	\$63,204,341	-	-	100.00%
2059	0	53	\$10,923	\$63,204,341	\$5,211,498	\$3,125	\$5,709	\$1,038	-	\$2,576,669	\$60,573,134	\$60,573,134	\$60,573,134	-	-	100.00%
2060	0	52	\$5,547	\$60,573,134	\$5,103,920	\$3,143	\$4,620	\$528	-	\$2,467,071	\$57,938,290	\$57,938,290	\$57,938,290	-	-	100.00%
2061	0	50	\$4,611	\$57,938,290	\$4,988,472	\$3,098	\$4,334	\$439	-	\$2,357,511	\$55,309,004	\$55,309,004	\$55,309,004	-	-	100.00%
2062	0	48	\$1,585	\$55,309,004	\$4,870,141	\$3,048	\$3,422	\$151	-	\$2,248,230	\$52,687,618	\$52,687,618	\$52,687,618	-	-	100.00%
2063	0	47	\$1,392	\$52,687,618	\$4,745,354	\$3,059	\$3,386	\$133	-	\$2,139,444	\$50,082,168	\$50,082,168	\$50,082,168	-	-	100.00%
2064	0	45	\$1,221	\$50,082,168	\$4,616,217	\$3,002	\$3,290	\$116	-	\$2,031,427	\$47,497,782	\$47,497,782	\$47,497,782	-	-	100.00%

Section IX. Funding Policy Change Analysis

Funding Policy Options

For plans using the Alternative funding policy, West Virginia Code §8-22-20 requires the actuarial valuation report to provide an evaluation of the plan and to assess advantages of changing to other funding policies. The other funding policies available to this plan are the Optional and Optional II funding policies. The Optional funding policy is defined in West Virginia Code §8-22-20(e)(1) and is effective for plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2010. The Optional II funding policy is defined in West Virginia Code §8-22-20(g)(2) and is effective for plan years beginning on or after July 1, 2023.

If the municipality were to choose to fund using the Optional or Optional II funding policies in lieu of the Alternative policy, then the following conditions would apply to the plan:

- The required total contribution to the plan, including the premium tax allocation and employee contributions, would equal the normal cost plus a layered, level dollar amortization of the unfunded accrued liability.
- The initial unfunded liability upon switching to the policy must be amortized over a period of no more than:
 - **Optional:** 40 years beginning January 1, 2010 (25.5 years remaining for contributions developed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025).
 - **Optional II:** 40 years beginning July 1, 2023 (39.0 years remaining for contributions developed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025)
 - For more information about these funding policies please see *West Virginia Funding Policies* within *Section XII. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions*.
- The pension and relief fund would close to newly-hired police officers or firemen after the date of the change and new hires would join the statewide plan - Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS).
 - Employer contributions for MPFRS currently equal 8.5% of pay
 - Employee contributions for MPFRS currently equal 8.5% of pay
 - The West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board can change the employer contribution and employee contribution rate to a percentage of pay between 8.5% and 10.5% as needed to maintain an actuarially sound pension plan.

As stated previously, the Alternative funding policy does not adhere to actuarial principles generally considered necessary for classification as a reasonable funding policy. An example of a reasonable funding method is one that develops a contribution as the sum of (1) the cost of the additional benefits earned by the employees for that year (i.e. the normal cost) and (2) a level dollar or level percentage of pay amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. Both the Optional and Optional II funding policies achieve this goal, but the Alternative funding policy does not.

To help the municipality understand the impact of switching, we calculated the projected contributions, liabilities, and assets over a 40-year period under two different scenarios. The first scenario assumes the municipality switches to either the Optional or Optional II funding

policies in the next valuation year. The second scenario assumes the municipality switches to either the Optional or Optional II funding policies in the year that the contribution for that funding policy is projected to be the same or less than the contribution under the Alternative funding policy. The projections are provided on the following pages of this report.

Scenario 1 – Immediate Change

The following tables show the estimated contribution under the three funding policies in the next fiscal year and in 2064 assuming the municipality elects one of the new funding policies for the next fiscal year:

Contribution Comparison for FYE June 30, 2025							
Funding Policy	AVA Funded Status	Local Plan		State Plan		Total	
		Amount	% of Pay	Amount	% of Pay	Amount	% of Pay
Alternative	23.8%	\$1,192,520	24.9%	N/A	N/A	\$1,192,520	24.9%
Optional	23.8%	\$4,364,098	94.0%	\$12,292	8.5%	\$4,376,390	91.4%
Optional II	23.8%	\$3,767,201	81.2%	\$12,292	8.5%	\$3,779,493	79.0%

Contribution Comparison for FYE June 30, 2064							
Funding Policy	100% Funded Year	Local Plan		State Plan		Total	
		Amount	% of Pay	Amount	% of Pay	Amount	% of Pay
Alternative	2061	\$5,971,544	41.1%	N/A	N/A	\$5,971,544	41.1%
Optional	2050	\$3,290	269.5%	\$1,235,448	8.5%	\$1,238,738	8.5%
Optional II	2057	\$3,290	269.5%	\$1,235,448	8.5%	\$1,238,738	8.5%

The projected year-by-year contribution requirements under the Optional and Optional II policies for the current plan are detailed in the projections in Tables 3 – 6 on the following pages.

Scenario 2 – Change When Fiscally Advantageous

The following tables show estimated contributions under the Optional and Optional II funding policies if the municipality switches to these funding policies in the year that the estimated contribution is smaller than the contribution under the Alternative funding policy. The first table shows the contribution in the year of the change in funding policy, while the second table shows the contribution at the end of the projection period (FYE 2064).

Contribution Comparison for Fiscal Year of Change				
		Current Policy	New Policy	Difference
Funding Policy	Year of Change	Total (Local + State) Contribution in Year of Change	Total (Local + State) Contribution in Year of Change	New Policy Contribution Minus Alternative
Optional	2054	\$8,194,784	\$5,611,844	\$(2,582,940)
Optional II	2054	\$8,194,784	\$5,611,844	\$(2,582,940)

Contribution Comparison for FYE June 30, 2064				
		Current Policy	New Policy	Difference
Funding Policy	AVA Funded Status	Total (Local + State) Contribution in FYE 2064	Total (Local + State) Contribution in FYE 2064	New Policy Contribution Minus Alternative
Optional	90%	\$5,971,544	\$3,882,197	\$(2,089,347)
Optional II	90%	\$5,971,544	\$3,882,197	\$(2,089,347)

The projected year-by-year contribution requirements under the Optional and Optional II policies assume the municipality switches funding policies in the year that the new funding policy contribution is projected to be less than the Alternative policy contribution. If the “Year of Change” is “after 2064” then the new funding policy contribution is not projected to be less than the Alternative funding policy contribution in the 40-year projection period. In this case, the *Difference* column is the amount that the Optional or Optional II funding policy contribution exceeds the Alternative contribution in 2064.

Table 3 – Switch to Optional Funding Policy in 2025

Year End June 30	Number (BOY)		Assets										Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Liability	Projected Unfunded Liability	AVA Funded Ratio
	Active	Non-Active	MVA (BOY)	Benefit Payments	Expenses	Employer Contrib.	Employee Contrib.	Premium Tax Allocation	Investment Income	MVA (EOY)	AVA (EOY)					
2023	55	62	\$13,709,149	\$2,350,946	\$2,818	\$1,046,841	\$359,469	\$587,680	\$935,250	\$14,284,625	\$14,992,929	\$62,962,323	\$47,969,394	\$50,161,297	23.81%	
2024	59	61	\$14,284,625	\$2,407,737	\$2,906	\$1,117,217	\$397,805	\$690,530	\$602,784	\$14,682,318	\$15,298,015	\$65,582,022	\$50,284,007	\$49,173,565	23.33%	
2025	56	61	\$14,682,318	\$2,471,032	\$2,979	\$4,364,098	\$400,147	\$786,419	\$688,697	\$18,447,668	\$18,357,544	\$68,263,098	\$49,905,554	\$48,767,320	26.89%	
2026	53	60	\$18,447,668	\$2,576,028	\$2,949	\$4,349,099	\$397,314	\$790,967	\$846,238	\$22,252,309	\$22,252,309	\$70,925,675	\$48,673,366	\$47,412,926	31.37%	
2027	50	61	\$22,252,309	\$2,748,058	\$2,969	\$4,311,126	\$387,185	\$828,455	\$1,004,094	\$26,032,142	\$26,032,142	\$73,445,068	\$47,412,926	\$46,107,881	35.44%	
2028	46	62	\$26,032,142	\$2,980,922	\$2,961	\$4,157,730	\$366,252	\$854,124	\$1,156,714	\$29,583,079	\$29,583,079	\$75,690,960	\$46,107,881	\$44,747,371	39.08%	
2029	41	65	\$29,583,079	\$3,186,737	\$2,979	\$4,049,549	\$352,684	\$874,426	\$1,301,167	\$32,971,189	\$32,971,189	\$77,718,560	\$44,747,371	\$43,329,039	42.42%	
2030	38	66	\$32,971,189	\$3,318,022	\$2,996	\$3,985,706	\$347,392	\$897,343	\$1,441,429	\$36,322,041	\$36,322,041	\$79,651,080	\$43,329,039	\$41,850,427	45.60%	
2031	35	66	\$36,322,041	\$3,475,816	\$2,982	\$3,899,673	\$337,867	\$918,723	\$1,578,962	\$39,578,468	\$39,578,468	\$81,428,895	\$41,850,427	\$40,308,975	48.60%	
2032	33	67	\$39,578,468	\$3,613,046	\$3,026	\$3,814,759	\$328,982	\$946,842	\$1,713,092	\$42,766,071	\$42,766,071	\$83,075,046	\$40,308,975	\$38,702,011	51.48%	
2033	30	68	\$42,766,071	\$3,746,821	\$3,040	\$3,725,890	\$318,216	\$972,276	\$1,844,192	\$45,876,784	\$45,876,784	\$84,578,795	\$38,702,011	\$37,026,751	54.24%	
2034	28	68	\$45,876,784	\$3,842,227	\$3,052	\$3,660,496	\$311,764	\$1,000,270	\$1,973,468	\$48,977,503	\$48,977,503	\$86,004,254	\$37,026,751	\$35,280,293	56.95%	
2035	26	68	\$48,977,503	\$3,894,307	\$3,063	\$3,625,055	\$310,900	\$1,024,189	\$2,103,893	\$52,144,170	\$52,144,170	\$87,424,463	\$35,280,293	\$33,459,610	59.64%	
2036	25	67	\$52,144,170	\$4,012,528	\$3,073	\$3,550,834	\$301,846	\$1,051,406	\$2,234,811	\$55,267,466	\$55,267,466	\$88,727,076	\$33,459,610	\$31,561,549	62.29%	
2037	23	67	\$55,267,466	\$4,092,323	\$3,081	\$3,469,081	\$295,564	\$1,101,983	\$2,365,085	\$58,403,775	\$58,403,775	\$89,965,324	\$31,561,549	\$29,582,820	64.92%	
2038	22	67	\$58,403,775	\$4,143,333	\$3,123	\$3,384,745	\$292,497	\$1,166,671	\$2,496,827	\$61,598,059	\$61,598,059	\$91,180,879	\$29,582,820	\$27,519,986	67.56%	
2039	21	66	\$61,598,059	\$4,233,173	\$3,129	\$3,309,627	\$283,130	\$1,194,571	\$2,629,505	\$64,778,590	\$64,778,590	\$92,298,576	\$27,519,986	\$25,327,613	70.18%	
2040	19	66	\$64,778,590	\$4,397,886	\$3,133	\$3,181,107	\$261,987	\$1,262,353	\$2,759,492	\$67,842,510	\$67,842,510	\$93,170,123	\$25,327,613	\$23,053,773	72.82%	
2041	16	67	\$67,842,510	\$4,560,132	\$3,136	\$3,033,463	\$240,399	\$1,297,324	\$2,883,473	\$70,733,901	\$70,733,901	\$93,787,674	\$23,053,773	\$20,753,133	75.42%	
2042	14	67	\$70,733,901	\$4,806,535	\$3,137	\$2,792,524	\$208,505	\$1,328,399	\$2,996,092	\$73,249,749	\$73,249,749	\$94,002,882	\$20,753,133	\$18,345,752	77.92%	
2043	11	69	\$73,249,749	\$5,057,039	\$3,176	\$2,610,362	\$171,587	\$1,360,252	\$3,093,810	\$75,425,545	\$75,425,545	\$93,771,297	\$18,345,752	\$15,836,058	80.44%	
2044	9	69	\$75,425,545	\$5,266,201	\$3,174	\$2,287,351	\$138,293	\$1,531,505	\$3,177,991	\$77,291,310	\$77,291,310	\$93,127,368	\$15,836,058	\$13,219,702	83.00%	
2045	7	70	\$77,291,310	\$5,453,485	\$3,212	\$2,102,344	\$108,004	\$1,576,596	\$3,249,768	\$78,871,325	\$78,871,325	\$92,091,027	\$13,219,702	\$10,492,151	85.64%	
2046	5	70	\$78,871,325	\$5,581,256	\$3,207	\$1,932,161	\$84,669	\$1,639,613	\$3,311,487	\$80,254,792	\$80,254,792	\$90,746,943	\$10,492,151	\$7,648,679	88.44%	
2047	4	69	\$80,254,792	\$5,641,641	\$3,200	\$1,825,079	\$70,096	\$1,679,161	\$3,367,288	\$81,551,575	\$81,551,575	\$89,200,254	\$7,648,679	\$4,684,359	91.43%	
2048	3	68	\$81,551,575	\$5,739,877	\$3,190	\$1,696,983	\$50,765	\$1,719,697	\$3,418,088	\$82,694,041	\$82,694,041	\$87,378,400	\$4,684,359	\$1,594,056	94.64%	
2049	2	68	\$82,694,041	\$5,786,688	\$3,224	\$1,546,317	\$36,367	\$1,807,697	\$3,464,037	\$83,758,547	\$83,758,547	\$85,352,603	\$1,594,056	-	98.13%	
2050	1	67	\$83,758,547	\$5,806,104	\$3,210	\$93,772	\$26,573	\$1,627,577	\$3,474,332	\$83,171,487	\$83,171,487	\$83,171,487	-	-	100.00%	
2051	1	66	\$83,171,487	\$5,782,628	\$3,242	\$74,163	\$20,538	-	\$3,415,110	\$80,895,428	\$80,895,428	\$80,895,428	-	-	100.00%	
2052	1	64	\$80,895,428	\$5,762,057	\$3,224	\$51,076	\$14,114	-	\$3,318,189	\$78,513,526	\$78,513,526	\$78,513,526	-	-	100.00%	
2053	0	63	\$78,513,526	\$5,711,413	\$3,203	\$38,331	\$10,316	-	\$3,217,677	\$76,065,234	\$76,065,234	\$76,065,234	-	-	100.00%	
2054	0	61	\$76,065,234	\$5,644,308	\$3,179	\$29,977	\$8,083	-	\$3,114,813	\$73,570,620	\$73,570,620	\$73,570,620	-	-	100.00%	
2055	0	60	\$73,570,620	\$5,581,187	\$3,205	\$18,841	\$5,101	-	\$3,009,821	\$71,019,991	\$71,019,991	\$71,019,991	-	-	100.00%	
2056	0	58	\$71,019,991	\$5,501,673	\$3,176	\$13,070	\$3,290	-	\$2,902,933	\$68,434,435	\$68,434,435	\$68,434,435	-	-	100.00%	
2057	0	57	\$68,434,435	\$5,409,099	\$3,199	\$11,148	\$2,599	-	\$2,794,938	\$65,830,822	\$65,830,822	\$65,830,822	-	-	100.00%	
2058	0	55	\$65,830,822	\$5,316,990	\$3,164	\$6,318	\$1,262	-	\$2,686,093	\$63,204,341	\$63,204,341	\$63,204,341	-	-	100.00%	
2059	0	53	\$63,204,341	\$5,211,498	\$3,125	\$5,709	\$1,038	-	\$2,576,669	\$60,573,134	\$60,573,134	\$60,573,134	-	-	100.00%	
2060	0	52	\$60,573,134	\$5,103,920	\$3,143	\$4,620	\$528	-	\$2,467,071	\$57,938,290	\$57,938,290	\$57,938,290	-	-	100.00%	
2061	0	50	\$57,938,290	\$4,988,472	\$3,098	\$4,334	\$439	-	\$2,357,511	\$55,309,004	\$55,309,004	\$55,309,004	-	-	100.00%	
2062	0	48	\$55,309,004	\$4,870,141	\$3,048	\$3,422	\$151	-	\$2,248,230	\$52,687,618	\$52,687,618	\$52,687,618	-	-	100.00%	
2063	0	47	\$52,687,618	\$4,745,354	\$3,059	\$3,386	\$133	-	\$2,139,444	\$50,082,168	\$50,082,168	\$50,082,168	-	-	100.00%	
2064	0	45	\$50,082,168	\$4,616,217	\$3,002	\$3,290	\$116	-	\$2,031,427	\$47,497,782	\$47,497,782	\$47,497,782	-	-	100.00%	

Table 3 – Switch to Optional Funding Policy in 2025 (Cont.)

Year End June 30	Closed Group Payroll	New Entrant Payroll	Total Payroll	Employer Contributions										Total Employer Contrib.	
				Employee Contrib.	Gross Normal Cost	Interest on Net Normal Cost	Net Employer Normal Cost	Amortization of UAAL	Mid-Year Interest on Amortization	Premium Tax Allocation	Net Employer Amortization	Expenses	Optional Employer Contrib.		Statewide Employer Contrib.
2025	\$4,641,995	\$144,616	\$4,786,611	\$391,906	\$2,318,307	\$40,510	\$1,966,911	\$3,115,119	\$65,508	\$786,419	\$2,394,208	\$2,979	\$4,364,098	\$12,292	\$4,376,390
2026	\$4,586,428	\$289,880	\$4,876,308	\$389,131	\$2,294,095	\$40,059	\$1,945,023	\$3,126,350	\$65,744	\$790,967	\$2,401,127	\$2,949	\$4,349,099	\$24,640	\$4,373,739
2027	\$4,425,639	\$499,897	\$4,925,536	\$379,211	\$2,216,689	\$38,640	\$1,876,118	\$3,193,342	\$67,152	\$828,455	\$2,432,039	\$2,969	\$4,311,126	\$42,491	\$4,353,617
2028	\$4,137,162	\$755,787	\$4,892,949	\$358,709	\$2,079,697	\$36,190	\$1,757,178	\$3,184,743	\$66,972	\$854,124	\$2,397,591	\$2,961	\$4,157,730	\$64,242	\$4,221,972
2029	\$3,924,459	\$1,078,635	\$5,003,094	\$345,420	\$1,980,321	\$34,380	\$1,669,281	\$3,184,743	\$66,972	\$874,426	\$2,377,289	\$2,979	\$4,049,549	\$91,684	\$4,141,233
2030	\$3,825,750	\$1,332,136	\$5,157,886	\$340,237	\$1,935,038	\$33,537	\$1,628,338	\$3,184,743	\$66,972	\$897,343	\$2,354,372	\$2,996	\$3,985,706	\$113,232	\$4,098,938
2031	\$3,675,957	\$1,591,185	\$5,267,142	\$330,908	\$1,862,401	\$32,206	\$1,563,699	\$3,184,743	\$66,972	\$918,723	\$2,332,992	\$2,982	\$3,899,673	\$135,251	\$4,034,924
2032	\$3,548,576	\$1,867,758	\$5,416,334	\$322,206	\$1,798,031	\$31,035	\$1,506,860	\$3,184,743	\$66,972	\$946,842	\$2,304,873	\$3,026	\$3,814,759	\$158,759	\$3,973,518
2033	\$3,407,766	\$2,145,558	\$5,553,324	\$311,662	\$1,725,345	\$29,728	\$1,443,411	\$3,184,743	\$66,972	\$972,276	\$2,279,439	\$3,040	\$3,725,890	\$182,372	\$3,908,262
2034	\$3,327,151	\$2,439,011	\$5,766,162	\$305,343	\$1,682,384	\$28,958	\$1,405,999	\$3,184,743	\$66,972	\$1,000,270	\$2,251,445	\$3,052	\$3,660,496	\$207,316	\$3,867,812
2035	\$3,305,931	\$2,687,659	\$5,993,590	\$304,497	\$1,670,243	\$28,720	\$1,394,466	\$3,184,743	\$66,972	\$1,024,189	\$2,227,526	\$3,063	\$3,625,055	\$228,451	\$3,853,506
2036	\$3,200,371	\$2,926,344	\$6,126,715	\$295,629	\$1,615,329	\$27,752	\$1,347,452	\$3,184,743	\$66,972	\$1,051,406	\$2,200,309	\$3,073	\$3,550,834	\$248,739	\$3,799,573
2037	\$3,127,143	\$3,229,598	\$6,356,741	\$289,477	\$1,578,635	\$27,110	\$1,316,268	\$3,184,743	\$66,972	\$1,101,983	\$2,149,732	\$3,081	\$3,469,081	\$274,516	\$3,743,597
2038	\$3,085,340	\$3,501,042	\$6,586,382	\$286,473	\$1,556,347	\$26,704	\$1,296,578	\$3,184,743	\$66,972	\$1,166,671	\$2,085,044	\$3,123	\$3,384,745	\$297,589	\$3,682,334
2039	\$2,984,978	\$3,780,026	\$6,765,004	\$277,299	\$1,500,913	\$25,731	\$1,249,345	\$3,184,752	\$66,972	\$1,194,571	\$2,057,153	\$3,129	\$3,309,627	\$321,302	\$3,630,929
2040	\$2,758,881	\$4,135,898	\$6,894,779	\$256,591	\$1,380,553	\$23,636	\$1,147,598	\$3,224,913	\$67,816	\$1,262,353	\$2,030,376	\$3,133	\$3,181,107	\$351,551	\$3,532,658
2041	\$2,530,307	\$4,556,496	\$7,086,803	\$235,448	\$1,260,285	\$21,551	\$1,046,388	\$3,213,683	\$67,580	\$1,297,324	\$1,983,939	\$3,136	\$3,033,463	\$387,302	\$3,420,765
2042	\$2,191,768	\$4,966,186	\$7,157,954	\$204,211	\$1,090,497	\$18,638	\$904,924	\$3,146,691	\$66,171	\$1,328,399	\$1,884,463	\$3,137	\$2,792,524	\$422,126	\$3,214,650
2043	\$1,804,272	\$5,511,777	\$7,316,049	\$168,053	\$898,490	\$15,360	\$745,797	\$3,155,289	\$66,352	\$1,360,252	\$1,861,389	\$3,176	\$2,610,362	\$468,501	\$3,078,863
2044	\$1,454,195	\$6,003,840	\$7,458,035	\$135,445	\$717,251	\$12,235	\$594,041	\$3,155,289	\$66,352	\$1,531,505	\$1,690,136	\$3,174	\$2,287,351	\$510,326	\$2,797,677
2045	\$1,135,289	\$6,495,923	\$7,631,212	\$105,780	\$550,515	\$9,352	\$454,087	\$3,155,289	\$66,352	\$1,576,596	\$1,645,045	\$3,212	\$2,102,344	\$552,153	\$2,654,497
2046	\$890,212	\$7,012,987	\$7,903,199	\$82,925	\$422,706	\$7,145	\$346,926	\$3,155,289	\$66,352	\$1,639,613	\$1,582,028	\$3,207	\$1,932,161	\$596,104	\$2,528,265
2047	\$737,243	\$7,471,168	\$8,208,411	\$68,652	\$342,297	\$5,754	\$279,399	\$3,155,289	\$66,352	\$1,679,161	\$1,542,480	\$3,200	\$1,825,079	\$635,049	\$2,460,128
2048	\$533,452	\$7,886,874	\$8,420,326	\$49,719	\$237,617	\$3,951	\$191,849	\$3,155,289	\$66,352	\$1,719,697	\$1,501,944	\$3,190	\$1,696,983	\$670,384	\$2,367,367
2049	\$382,441	\$8,328,861	\$8,711,302	\$35,618	\$162,107	\$2,660	\$129,149	\$3,155,289	\$66,352	\$1,807,697	\$1,413,944	\$3,224	\$1,546,317	\$707,953	\$2,254,270
2050	\$279,238	\$8,714,970	\$8,994,208	\$26,026	\$114,723	\$1,865	\$90,562	\$1,594,078	\$33,522	\$1,627,577	\$23	\$3,210	\$93,772	\$740,772	\$834,544
2051	\$215,968	\$9,112,671	\$9,328,639	\$20,115	\$89,576	\$1,461	\$70,922	-	-	-	-	\$3,242	\$74,163	\$774,577	\$848,740
2052	\$148,275	\$9,474,693	\$9,622,968	\$13,823	\$60,690	\$986	\$47,853	-	-	-	-	\$3,224	\$51,076	\$805,349	\$856,425
2053	\$108,462	\$9,836,278	\$9,944,740	\$10,104	\$44,509	\$723	\$35,128	-	-	-	-	\$3,203	\$38,331	\$836,084	\$874,415
2054	\$84,999	\$10,192,401	\$10,277,400	\$7,917	\$34,163	\$552	\$26,798	-	-	-	-	\$3,179	\$29,977	\$866,354	\$896,331
2055	\$53,585	\$10,571,591	\$10,625,176	\$4,996	\$20,310	\$322	\$15,636	-	-	-	-	\$3,205	\$18,841	\$898,585	\$917,426
2056	\$34,573	\$10,966,788	\$11,001,361	\$3,222	\$12,913	\$204	\$9,895	-	-	-	-	\$3,176	\$13,070	\$932,177	\$945,247
2057	\$27,315	\$11,353,190	\$11,380,505	\$2,545	\$10,331	\$164	\$7,950	-	-	-	-	\$3,199	\$11,148	\$965,021	\$976,169
2058	\$13,272	\$11,761,616	\$11,774,888	\$1,236	\$4,326	\$65	\$3,155	-	-	-	-	\$3,164	\$6,318	\$999,737	\$1,006,055
2059	\$10,923	\$12,192,054	\$12,202,977	\$1,017	\$3,548	\$53	\$2,584	-	-	-	-	\$3,125	\$5,709	\$1,036,325	\$1,042,034
2060	\$5,547	\$12,642,909	\$12,648,456	\$517	\$1,964	\$30	\$1,477	-	-	-	-	\$3,143	\$4,620	\$1,074,647	\$1,079,267
2061	\$4,611	\$13,092,888	\$13,097,499	\$430	\$1,641	\$25	\$1,236	-	-	-	-	\$3,098	\$4,334	\$1,112,895	\$1,117,229
2062	\$1,585	\$13,555,929	\$13,557,514	\$148	\$514	\$8	\$374	-	-	-	-	\$3,048	\$3,422	\$1,152,254	\$1,155,676
2063	\$1,392	\$14,035,996	\$14,037,388	\$130	\$451	\$7	\$328	-	-	-	-	\$3,059	\$3,386	\$1,193,060	\$1,196,446
2064	\$1,221	\$14,534,679	\$14,535,900	\$114	\$396	\$6	\$288	-	-	-	-	\$3,002	\$3,290	\$1,235,448	\$1,238,738

Table 4 – Switch to Optional II Funding Policy in 2025

Year End June 30	Number (BOY)		Assets									Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Liability	Projected Unfunded Liability	AVA Funded Ratio
	Active	Non-Active	MVA (BOY)	Benefit Payments	Expenses	Employer Contrib.	Employee Contrib.	Premium Tax Allocation	Investment Income	MVA (EOY)	AVA (EOY)				
2023	55	62	\$13,709,149	\$2,350,946	\$2,818	\$1,046,841	\$359,469	\$587,680	\$935,250	\$14,284,625	\$14,992,929	\$62,962,323	\$47,969,394	\$50,161,297	23.81%
2024	59	61	\$14,284,625	\$2,407,737	\$2,906	\$1,117,217	\$397,805	\$690,530	\$602,784	\$14,682,318	\$15,298,015	\$65,582,022	\$50,284,007	\$49,783,014	23.33%
2025	56	61	\$14,682,318	\$2,471,032	\$2,979	\$3,767,201	\$400,147	\$786,419	\$676,145	\$17,838,219	\$17,748,095	\$68,263,098	\$50,515,003	\$50,012,120	26.00%
2026	53	60	\$17,838,219	\$2,576,028	\$2,949	\$3,752,202	\$397,314	\$790,967	\$807,784	\$21,007,509	\$21,007,509	\$70,925,675	\$49,918,166	\$49,320,078	29.62%
2027	50	61	\$21,007,509	\$2,748,058	\$2,969	\$3,714,230	\$387,185	\$828,455	\$938,638	\$24,124,990	\$24,124,990	\$73,445,068	\$49,320,078	\$48,705,536	32.85%
2028	46	62	\$24,124,990	\$2,980,922	\$2,961	\$3,560,833	\$366,252	\$854,124	\$1,063,108	\$26,985,424	\$26,985,424	\$75,690,960	\$48,705,536	\$48,064,875	35.65%
2029	41	65	\$26,985,424	\$3,186,737	\$2,979	\$3,452,652	\$352,684	\$874,426	\$1,178,215	\$29,653,685	\$29,653,685	\$77,718,560	\$48,064,875	\$47,396,986	38.16%
2030	38	66	\$29,653,685	\$3,318,022	\$2,996	\$3,388,809	\$347,392	\$897,343	\$1,287,883	\$32,254,094	\$32,254,094	\$79,651,080	\$47,396,986	\$46,700,711	40.49%
2031	35	66	\$32,254,094	\$3,475,816	\$2,982	\$3,302,776	\$337,867	\$918,723	\$1,393,522	\$34,728,184	\$34,728,184	\$81,428,895	\$46,700,711	\$45,974,845	42.65%
2032	33	67	\$34,728,184	\$3,613,046	\$3,026	\$3,217,862	\$328,982	\$946,842	\$1,494,403	\$37,100,201	\$37,100,201	\$83,075,046	\$45,974,845	\$45,218,130	44.66%
2033	30	68	\$37,100,201	\$3,746,821	\$3,040	\$3,128,993	\$318,216	\$972,276	\$1,590,840	\$39,360,665	\$39,360,665	\$84,578,795	\$45,218,130	\$44,429,254	46.54%
2034	28	68	\$39,360,665	\$3,842,227	\$3,052	\$3,063,599	\$311,764	\$1,000,270	\$1,683,981	\$41,575,000	\$41,575,000	\$86,004,254	\$44,429,254	\$43,606,852	48.34%
2035	26	68	\$41,575,000	\$3,894,307	\$3,063	\$3,028,158	\$310,900	\$1,024,189	\$1,776,734	\$43,817,611	\$43,817,611	\$87,424,463	\$43,606,852	\$42,749,497	50.12%
2036	25	67	\$43,817,611	\$4,012,528	\$3,073	\$2,953,937	\$301,846	\$1,051,406	\$1,868,380	\$45,977,579	\$45,977,579	\$88,727,076	\$42,749,497	\$41,855,705	51.82%
2037	23	67	\$45,977,579	\$4,092,323	\$3,081	\$2,872,184	\$295,564	\$1,101,983	\$1,957,713	\$48,109,619	\$48,109,619	\$89,965,324	\$41,855,705	\$40,923,927	53.48%
2038	22	67	\$48,109,619	\$4,143,333	\$3,123	\$2,787,848	\$292,497	\$1,166,671	\$2,046,773	\$50,256,952	\$50,256,952	\$91,180,879	\$40,923,927	\$39,952,539	55.12%
2039	21	66	\$50,256,952	\$4,233,173	\$3,129	\$2,712,730	\$283,130	\$1,194,571	\$2,134,956	\$52,346,037	\$52,346,037	\$92,298,576	\$39,952,539	\$38,897,998	56.71%
2040	19	66	\$52,346,037	\$4,397,886	\$3,133	\$2,584,211	\$261,987	\$1,262,353	\$2,218,556	\$54,272,125	\$54,272,125	\$93,170,123	\$38,897,998	\$37,810,347	58.25%
2041	16	67	\$54,272,125	\$4,560,132	\$3,136	\$2,436,567	\$240,399	\$1,297,324	\$2,294,180	\$55,977,327	\$55,977,327	\$93,787,674	\$37,810,347	\$36,746,310	59.69%
2042	14	67	\$55,977,327	\$4,806,535	\$3,137	\$2,195,628	\$208,505	\$1,328,399	\$2,356,385	\$57,256,572	\$57,256,572	\$94,002,882	\$36,746,310	\$35,628,088	60.91%
2043	11	69	\$57,256,572	\$5,057,039	\$3,176	\$2,013,466	\$171,587	\$1,360,252	\$2,401,547	\$58,143,209	\$58,143,209	\$93,771,297	\$35,628,088	\$34,462,341	62.01%
2044	9	69	\$58,143,209	\$5,266,201	\$3,174	\$1,690,455	\$138,293	\$1,531,505	\$2,430,940	\$58,665,027	\$58,665,027	\$93,127,368	\$34,462,341	\$33,247,050	62.99%
2045	7	70	\$58,665,027	\$5,453,485	\$3,212	\$1,505,448	\$108,004	\$1,576,596	\$2,445,599	\$58,843,977	\$58,843,977	\$92,091,027	\$33,247,050	\$31,980,109	63.90%
2046	5	70	\$58,843,977	\$5,581,256	\$3,207	\$1,335,265	\$84,669	\$1,639,613	\$2,447,773	\$58,766,834	\$58,766,834	\$90,746,943	\$31,980,109	\$30,659,323	64.76%
2047	4	69	\$58,766,834	\$5,641,641	\$3,200	\$1,228,183	\$70,096	\$1,679,161	\$2,441,498	\$58,540,931	\$58,540,931	\$89,200,254	\$30,659,323	\$29,282,403	65.63%
2048	3	68	\$58,540,931	\$5,739,877	\$3,190	\$1,100,087	\$50,765	\$1,719,697	\$2,427,584	\$58,095,997	\$58,095,997	\$87,378,400	\$29,282,403	\$27,846,965	66.49%
2049	2	68	\$58,095,997	\$5,786,688	\$3,224	\$949,421	\$36,367	\$1,807,697	\$2,406,068	\$57,505,638	\$57,505,638	\$85,352,603	\$27,846,965	\$26,350,521	67.37%
2050	1	67	\$57,505,638	\$5,806,104	\$3,210	\$867,121	\$26,573	\$1,851,396	\$2,379,552	\$56,820,966	\$56,820,966	\$83,171,487	\$26,350,521	\$24,790,477	68.32%
2051	1	66	\$56,820,966	\$5,782,628	\$3,242	\$802,722	\$20,538	\$1,896,187	\$2,350,408	\$56,104,951	\$56,104,951	\$80,895,428	\$24,790,477	\$23,164,131	69.35%
2052	1	64	\$56,104,951	\$5,762,057	\$3,224	\$733,723	\$14,114	\$1,942,099	\$2,319,789	\$55,349,395	\$55,349,395	\$78,513,526	\$23,164,131	\$21,468,667	70.50%
2053	0	63	\$55,349,395	\$5,711,413	\$3,203	\$540,508	\$10,316	\$2,122,568	\$2,288,396	\$54,596,567	\$54,596,567	\$76,065,234	\$21,468,667	\$15,636,016	71.78%
2054	0	61	\$54,596,567	\$5,644,308	\$3,179	\$29,977	\$8,083	\$6,606,150	\$2,341,314	\$57,934,604	\$57,934,604	\$73,570,620	\$15,636,016	\$9,072,684	78.75%
2055	0	60	\$57,934,604	\$5,581,187	\$3,205	\$18,841	\$5,101	\$7,078,999	\$2,494,154	\$61,947,307	\$61,947,307	\$71,019,991	\$9,072,684	\$1,171,067	87.23%
2056	0	58	\$61,947,307	\$5,501,673	\$3,176	\$13,071	\$3,290	\$8,116,524	\$2,688,025	\$67,263,368	\$67,263,368	\$68,434,435	\$1,171,067	-	98.29%
2057	0	57	\$67,263,368	\$5,409,099	\$3,199	\$11,150	\$2,599	\$1,195,692	\$2,770,311	\$65,830,822	\$65,830,822	\$65,830,822	-	-	100.00%
2058	0	55	\$65,830,822	\$5,316,990	\$3,164	\$6,318	\$1,262	-	\$2,686,093	\$63,204,341	\$63,204,341	\$63,204,341	-	-	100.00%
2059	0	53	\$63,204,341	\$5,211,498	\$3,125	\$5,709	\$1,038	-	\$2,576,669	\$60,573,134	\$60,573,134	\$60,573,134	-	-	100.00%
2060	0	52	\$60,573,134	\$5,103,920	\$3,143	\$4,621	\$528	-	\$2,467,070	\$57,938,290	\$57,938,290	\$57,938,290	-	-	100.00%
2061	0	50	\$57,938,290	\$4,988,472	\$3,098	\$4,335	\$439	-	\$2,357,510	\$55,309,004	\$55,309,004	\$55,309,004	-	-	100.00%
2062	0	48	\$55,309,004	\$4,870,141	\$3,048	\$3,422	\$151	-	\$2,248,230	\$52,687,618	\$52,687,618	\$52,687,618	-	-	100.00%
2063	0	47	\$52,687,618	\$4,745,354	\$3,059	\$3,386	\$133	-	\$2,139,444	\$50,082,168	\$50,082,168	\$50,082,168	-	-	100.00%
2064	0	45	\$50,082,168	\$4,616,217	\$3,002	\$3,290	\$116	-	\$2,031,427	\$47,497,782	\$47,497,782	\$47,497,782	-	-	100.00%

Table 4 – Switch to Optional II Funding Policy in 2025 (Cont.)

Year End June 30	Closed Group Payroll	New Entrant Payroll	Total Payroll	Employer Contributions										Optional Employer Contrib.	Statewide Employer Contrib.	Total Employer Contrib.
				Employee Contrib.	Gross Normal Cost	Interest on Net Normal Cost	Net Employer Normal Cost	Amortization of UAAL	Mid-Year Interest on Amortization	Premium Tax Allocation	Net Employer Amortization	Expenses				
2025	\$4,641,995	\$144,616	\$4,786,611	\$391,906	\$2,318,307	\$40,510	\$1,966,911	\$2,530,516	\$53,214	\$786,419	\$1,797,311	\$2,979	\$3,767,201	\$12,292	\$3,779,493	
2026	\$4,586,428	\$289,880	\$4,876,308	\$389,131	\$2,294,095	\$40,059	\$1,945,023	\$2,541,747	\$53,450	\$790,967	\$1,804,230	\$2,949	\$3,752,202	\$24,640	\$3,776,842	
2027	\$4,425,639	\$499,897	\$4,925,536	\$379,211	\$2,216,689	\$38,640	\$1,876,118	\$2,608,739	\$54,859	\$828,455	\$1,835,143	\$2,969	\$3,714,230	\$42,491	\$3,756,721	
2028	\$4,137,162	\$755,787	\$4,892,949	\$358,709	\$2,079,697	\$36,190	\$1,757,178	\$2,600,140	\$54,678	\$854,124	\$1,800,694	\$2,961	\$3,560,833	\$64,242	\$3,625,075	
2029	\$3,924,459	\$1,078,635	\$5,003,094	\$345,420	\$1,980,321	\$34,380	\$1,669,281	\$2,600,140	\$54,678	\$874,426	\$1,780,392	\$2,979	\$3,452,652	\$91,684	\$3,544,336	
2030	\$3,825,750	\$1,332,136	\$5,157,886	\$340,237	\$1,935,038	\$33,537	\$1,628,338	\$2,600,140	\$54,678	\$897,343	\$1,757,475	\$2,996	\$3,388,809	\$113,232	\$3,502,041	
2031	\$3,675,957	\$1,591,185	\$5,267,142	\$330,908	\$1,862,401	\$32,206	\$1,563,699	\$2,600,140	\$54,678	\$918,723	\$1,736,095	\$2,982	\$3,302,776	\$135,251	\$3,438,027	
2032	\$3,548,576	\$1,867,758	\$5,416,334	\$322,206	\$1,798,031	\$31,035	\$1,506,860	\$2,600,140	\$54,678	\$946,842	\$1,707,976	\$3,026	\$3,217,862	\$158,759	\$3,376,621	
2033	\$3,407,766	\$2,145,558	\$5,553,324	\$311,662	\$1,725,345	\$29,728	\$1,443,411	\$2,600,140	\$54,678	\$972,276	\$1,682,542	\$3,040	\$3,128,993	\$182,372	\$3,311,365	
2034	\$3,327,151	\$2,439,011	\$5,766,162	\$305,343	\$1,682,384	\$28,958	\$1,405,999	\$2,600,140	\$54,678	\$1,000,270	\$1,654,548	\$3,052	\$3,063,599	\$207,316	\$3,270,915	
2035	\$3,305,931	\$2,687,659	\$5,993,590	\$304,497	\$1,670,243	\$28,720	\$1,394,466	\$2,600,140	\$54,678	\$1,024,189	\$1,630,629	\$3,063	\$3,028,158	\$228,451	\$3,256,609	
2036	\$3,200,371	\$2,926,344	\$6,126,715	\$295,629	\$1,615,329	\$27,752	\$1,347,452	\$2,600,140	\$54,678	\$1,051,406	\$1,603,412	\$3,073	\$2,953,937	\$248,739	\$3,202,676	
2037	\$3,127,143	\$3,229,598	\$6,356,741	\$289,477	\$1,578,635	\$27,110	\$1,316,268	\$2,600,140	\$54,678	\$1,101,983	\$1,552,835	\$3,081	\$2,872,184	\$274,516	\$3,146,700	
2038	\$3,085,340	\$3,501,042	\$6,586,382	\$286,473	\$1,556,347	\$26,704	\$1,296,578	\$2,600,140	\$54,678	\$1,166,671	\$1,488,147	\$3,123	\$2,787,848	\$297,589	\$3,085,437	
2039	\$2,984,978	\$3,780,026	\$6,765,004	\$277,299	\$1,500,913	\$25,731	\$1,249,345	\$2,600,149	\$54,678	\$1,194,571	\$1,460,256	\$3,129	\$2,712,730	\$321,302	\$3,034,032	
2040	\$2,758,881	\$4,135,898	\$6,894,779	\$256,591	\$1,380,553	\$23,636	\$1,147,598	\$2,640,310	\$55,523	\$1,262,353	\$1,433,480	\$3,133	\$2,584,211	\$351,551	\$2,935,762	
2041	\$2,530,307	\$4,556,496	\$7,086,803	\$235,448	\$1,260,285	\$21,551	\$1,046,388	\$2,629,080	\$55,287	\$1,297,324	\$1,387,043	\$3,136	\$2,436,567	\$387,302	\$2,823,869	
2042	\$2,191,768	\$4,966,186	\$7,157,954	\$204,211	\$1,090,497	\$18,638	\$904,924	\$2,562,088	\$53,878	\$1,328,399	\$1,287,567	\$3,137	\$2,195,628	\$422,126	\$2,617,754	
2043	\$1,804,272	\$5,511,777	\$7,316,049	\$168,053	\$898,490	\$15,360	\$745,797	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$1,360,252	\$1,264,493	\$3,176	\$2,013,466	\$468,501	\$2,481,967	
2044	\$1,454,195	\$6,003,840	\$7,458,035	\$135,445	\$717,251	\$12,235	\$594,041	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$1,531,505	\$1,093,240	\$3,174	\$1,690,455	\$510,326	\$2,200,781	
2045	\$1,135,289	\$6,495,923	\$7,631,212	\$105,780	\$550,515	\$9,352	\$454,087	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$1,576,596	\$1,048,149	\$3,212	\$1,505,448	\$552,153	\$2,057,601	
2046	\$890,212	\$7,012,987	\$7,903,199	\$82,925	\$422,706	\$7,145	\$346,926	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$1,639,613	\$985,132	\$3,207	\$1,335,265	\$596,104	\$1,931,369	
2047	\$737,243	\$7,471,168	\$8,208,411	\$68,652	\$342,297	\$5,754	\$279,399	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$1,679,161	\$945,584	\$3,200	\$1,228,183	\$635,049	\$1,863,232	
2048	\$533,452	\$7,886,874	\$8,420,326	\$49,719	\$237,617	\$3,951	\$191,849	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$1,719,697	\$905,048	\$3,190	\$1,100,087	\$670,384	\$1,770,471	
2049	\$382,441	\$8,328,861	\$8,711,302	\$35,618	\$162,107	\$2,660	\$129,149	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$1,807,697	\$817,048	\$3,224	\$949,421	\$707,953	\$1,657,374	
2050	\$279,238	\$8,714,970	\$8,994,208	\$26,026	\$114,723	\$1,865	\$90,562	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$1,851,396	\$773,349	\$3,210	\$867,121	\$740,772	\$1,607,893	
2051	\$215,968	\$9,112,671	\$9,328,639	\$20,115	\$89,576	\$1,461	\$70,922	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$1,896,187	\$728,558	\$3,242	\$802,722	\$774,577	\$1,577,299	
2052	\$148,275	\$9,474,693	\$9,622,968	\$13,823	\$60,690	\$986	\$47,853	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$1,942,099	\$682,646	\$3,224	\$733,723	\$805,349	\$1,539,072	
2053	\$108,462	\$9,836,278	\$9,944,740	\$10,104	\$44,509	\$723	\$35,128	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$2,122,568	\$502,177	\$3,203	\$540,508	\$836,084	\$1,376,592	
2054	\$84,999	\$10,192,401	\$10,277,400	\$7,917	\$34,163	\$552	\$26,798	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$6,606,150	-	\$3,179	\$29,977	\$866,354	\$896,331	
2055	\$53,585	\$10,571,591	\$10,625,176	\$4,996	\$20,310	\$322	\$15,636	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$7,078,999	-	\$3,205	\$18,841	\$898,585	\$917,426	
2056	\$34,573	\$10,966,788	\$11,001,361	\$3,222	\$12,913	\$204	\$9,895	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$8,116,524	-	\$3,176	\$13,071	\$932,177	\$945,248	
2057	\$27,315	\$11,353,190	\$11,380,505	\$2,545	\$10,331	\$164	\$7,950	\$2,570,686	\$54,059	\$1,195,692	\$1,429,053	\$3,199	\$11,150	\$965,021	\$976,171	
2058	\$13,272	\$11,761,616	\$11,774,888	\$1,236	\$4,326	\$65	\$3,155	-	-	-	-	\$3,164	\$6,318	\$999,737	\$1,006,055	
2059	\$10,923	\$12,192,054	\$12,202,977	\$1,017	\$3,548	\$53	\$2,584	-	-	-	-	\$3,125	\$5,709	\$1,036,325	\$1,042,034	
2060	\$5,547	\$12,642,909	\$12,648,456	\$517	\$1,964	\$30	\$1,477	-	-	-	-	\$3,143	\$4,621	\$1,074,647	\$1,079,268	
2061	\$4,611	\$13,092,888	\$13,097,499	\$430	\$1,641	\$25	\$1,236	-	-	-	-	\$3,098	\$4,335	\$1,112,895	\$1,117,230	
2062	\$1,585	\$13,555,929	\$13,557,514	\$148	\$514	\$8	\$374	-	-	-	-	\$3,048	\$3,422	\$1,152,254	\$1,155,676	
2063	\$1,392	\$14,035,996	\$14,037,388	\$130	\$451	\$7	\$328	-	-	-	-	\$3,059	\$3,386	\$1,193,060	\$1,196,446	
2064	\$1,221	\$14,534,679	\$14,535,900	\$114	\$396	\$6	\$288	-	-	-	-	\$3,002	\$3,290	\$1,235,448	\$1,238,738	

Table 5 – Switch to Optional Funding Policy in 2054

Year End June 30	Number (BOY)		Assets										Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Liability	Projected Unfunded Liability	AVA Funded Ratio
	Active	Non-Active	MVA (BOY)	Benefit Payments	Expenses	Employer Contrib.	Employee Contrib.	Premium Tax Allocation	Investment Income	MVA (EOY)	AVA (EOY)					
2023	55	62	\$13,709,149	\$2,350,946	\$2,818	\$1,046,841	\$359,469	\$587,680	\$935,250	\$14,284,625	\$14,992,929	\$62,962,323	\$47,969,394	\$50,161,297	23.81%	
2024	59	61	\$14,284,625	\$2,407,737	\$2,906	\$1,117,217	\$397,805	\$690,530	\$602,784	\$14,682,318	\$15,298,015	\$65,582,022	\$50,284,007	\$52,471,201	23.33%	
2025	59	61	\$14,682,318	\$2,471,901	\$2,979	\$1,192,520	\$413,896	\$786,419	\$622,273	\$15,222,546	\$15,132,422	\$68,335,611	\$53,203,189	\$55,465,533	22.14%	
2026	59	60	\$15,222,546	\$2,579,104	\$3,028	\$1,273,094	\$424,870	\$790,967	\$644,998	\$15,774,343	\$15,774,343	\$71,145,922	\$55,371,579	\$57,617,186	22.17%	
2027	59	61	\$15,774,343	\$2,754,764	\$3,130	\$1,359,056	\$434,704	\$828,455	\$667,556	\$16,306,220	\$16,306,220	\$73,923,406	\$57,617,186	\$59,823,682	22.06%	
2028	59	62	\$16,306,220	\$2,991,756	\$3,235	\$1,450,970	\$438,091	\$854,124	\$687,719	\$16,742,133	\$16,742,133	\$76,565,815	\$59,823,682	\$62,048,211	21.87%	
2029	59	65	\$16,742,133	\$3,203,528	\$3,398	\$1,549,216	\$455,206	\$874,426	\$704,642	\$17,118,697	\$17,118,697	\$79,166,908	\$62,048,211	\$64,302,250	21.62%	
2030	59	66	\$17,118,697	\$3,341,083	\$3,511	\$1,654,287	\$474,004	\$897,343	\$720,837	\$17,520,574	\$17,520,574	\$81,822,824	\$64,302,250	\$66,559,496	21.41%	
2031	59	66	\$17,520,574	\$3,505,732	\$3,599	\$1,766,667	\$489,096	\$918,723	\$737,583	\$17,923,312	\$17,923,312	\$84,482,808	\$66,559,496	\$68,820,615	21.22%	
2032	59	67	\$17,923,312	\$3,649,992	\$3,718	\$1,886,790	\$506,492	\$946,842	\$755,146	\$18,364,872	\$18,364,872	\$87,185,487	\$68,820,615	\$71,073,942	21.06%	
2033	59	68	\$18,364,872	\$3,792,205	\$3,841	\$2,015,294	\$522,123	\$972,276	\$774,485	\$18,853,004	\$18,853,004	\$89,926,946	\$71,073,942	\$73,340,647	20.96%	
2034	59	69	\$18,853,004	\$3,896,210	\$3,968	\$2,152,729	\$543,555	\$1,000,270	\$796,971	\$19,446,351	\$19,446,351	\$92,786,998	\$73,340,647	\$75,624,072	20.96%	
2035	59	68	\$19,446,351	\$3,957,950	\$4,035	\$2,299,729	\$566,315	\$1,024,189	\$824,961	\$20,199,560	\$20,199,560	\$95,823,632	\$75,624,072	\$77,870,859	21.08%	
2036	59	68	\$20,199,560	\$4,086,268	\$4,136	\$2,456,972	\$579,937	\$1,051,406	\$858,437	\$21,055,908	\$21,055,908	\$98,926,767	\$77,870,859	\$80,086,830	21.28%	
2037	59	68	\$21,055,908	\$4,176,990	\$4,239	\$2,625,185	\$602,470	\$1,101,983	\$897,997	\$22,102,314	\$22,102,314	\$102,189,144	\$80,086,830	\$82,243,307	21.63%	
2038	59	68	\$22,102,314	\$4,239,824	\$4,345	\$2,805,185	\$625,193	\$1,166,671	\$946,769	\$23,401,963	\$23,401,963	\$105,645,270	\$82,243,307	\$84,337,507	22.15%	
2039	59	67	\$23,401,963	\$4,343,359	\$4,419	\$2,997,805	\$642,332	\$1,194,571	\$1,004,823	\$24,893,716	\$24,893,716	\$109,231,223	\$84,337,507	\$86,288,170	22.79%	
2040	59	68	\$24,893,716	\$4,522,371	\$4,565	\$3,203,891	\$655,004	\$1,262,353	\$1,070,481	\$26,558,509	\$26,558,509	\$112,846,679	\$86,288,170	\$88,135,222	23.54%	
2041	59	68	\$26,558,509	\$4,701,564	\$4,679	\$3,424,478	\$673,385	\$1,297,324	\$1,143,224	\$28,390,677	\$28,390,677	\$116,525,899	\$88,135,222	\$89,817,641	24.36%	
2042	59	69	\$28,390,677	\$4,966,608	\$4,834	\$3,660,585	\$680,419	\$1,328,399	\$1,221,281	\$30,309,919	\$30,309,919	\$120,127,560	\$89,817,641	\$91,348,561	25.23%	
2043	59	71	\$30,309,919	\$5,238,529	\$5,032	\$3,913,301	\$695,346	\$1,360,252	\$1,303,425	\$32,338,682	\$32,338,682	\$123,687,243	\$91,348,561	\$92,547,751	26.15%	
2044	59	71	\$32,338,682	\$5,470,829	\$5,158	\$4,183,833	\$708,807	\$1,531,505	\$1,394,333	\$34,681,173	\$34,681,173	\$127,228,924	\$92,547,751	\$93,521,766	27.26%	
2045	59	72	\$34,681,173	\$5,693,794	\$5,328	\$4,473,428	\$725,295	\$1,576,596	\$1,496,581	\$37,253,951	\$37,253,951	\$130,775,717	\$93,521,766	\$94,264,081	28.49%	
2046	59	73	\$37,253,951	\$5,874,586	\$5,503	\$4,783,422	\$751,097	\$1,639,613	\$1,610,505	\$40,158,499	\$40,158,499	\$134,422,580	\$94,264,081	\$94,782,007	29.87%	
2047	59	73	\$40,158,499	\$6,002,590	\$5,641	\$5,115,325	\$780,071	\$1,679,161	\$1,739,674	\$43,464,499	\$43,464,499	\$138,246,506	\$94,782,007	\$95,001,774	31.44%	
2048	59	72	\$43,464,499	\$6,185,410	\$5,738	\$5,470,623	\$800,249	\$1,719,697	\$1,885,081	\$47,149,001	\$47,149,001	\$142,150,775	\$95,001,774	\$94,870,606	33.17%	
2049	59	73	\$47,149,001	\$6,351,479	\$5,926	\$5,850,951	\$827,883	\$1,807,697	\$2,048,606	\$51,326,733	\$51,326,733	\$146,197,339	\$94,870,606	\$94,390,932	35.11%	
2050	59	73	\$51,326,733	\$6,532,593	\$6,074	\$6,258,142	\$854,778	\$1,851,396	\$2,232,395	\$55,984,777	\$55,984,777	\$150,375,709	\$94,390,932	\$93,541,734	37.23%	
2051	59	73	\$55,984,777	\$6,686,032	\$6,226	\$6,694,027	\$886,547	\$1,896,187	\$2,437,908	\$61,207,188	\$61,207,188	\$154,748,922	\$93,541,734	\$92,255,760	39.55%	
2052	59	73	\$61,207,188	\$6,870,067	\$6,382	\$7,160,649	\$914,533	\$1,942,099	\$2,667,354	\$67,015,374	\$67,015,374	\$159,271,134	\$92,255,760	\$90,353,995	42.08%	
2053	59	74	\$67,015,374	\$7,064,399	\$6,591	\$7,660,151	\$945,123	\$2,122,568	\$2,925,053	\$73,597,279	\$73,597,279	\$163,951,274	\$90,353,995	\$85,924,804	44.89%	
2054	56	74	\$73,597,279	\$7,267,797	\$6,603	\$5,585,451	\$944,287	\$6,606,150	\$3,251,145	\$82,709,912	\$82,709,912	\$168,634,716	\$85,924,804	\$81,712,734	49.05%	
2055	53	74	\$82,709,912	\$7,477,295	\$6,612	\$4,730,894	\$944,294	\$7,078,999	\$3,625,999	\$91,606,191	\$91,606,191	\$173,318,925	\$81,712,734	\$76,898,320	52.85%	
2056	50	75	\$91,606,191	\$7,680,485	\$6,671	\$4,071,308	\$931,242	\$8,116,524	\$4,007,490	\$101,045,599	\$101,045,599	\$177,943,919	\$76,898,320	\$71,672,874	56.79%	
2057	46	75	\$101,045,599	\$7,892,969	\$6,619	\$3,973,556	\$904,217	\$8,318,692	\$4,405,825	\$110,748,301	\$110,748,301	\$182,421,175	\$71,672,874	\$66,013,006	60.71%	
2058	41	75	\$110,748,301	\$8,112,028	\$6,504	\$3,825,455	\$867,011	\$8,526,659	\$4,814,063	\$120,662,957	\$120,662,957	\$186,675,963	\$66,013,006	\$59,894,944	64.64%	
2059	38	76	\$120,662,957	\$8,317,629	\$6,552	\$3,754,517	\$849,940	\$8,739,826	\$5,233,743	\$130,916,802	\$130,916,802	\$190,811,746	\$59,894,944	\$53,293,774	68.61%	
2060	35	76	\$130,916,802	\$8,517,413	\$6,539	\$3,666,862	\$830,375	\$8,958,322	\$5,667,670	\$141,516,079	\$141,516,079	\$194,809,853	\$53,293,774	\$46,183,385	72.64%	
2061	33	76	\$141,516,079	\$8,728,279	\$6,582	\$3,567,003	\$808,496	\$9,182,280	\$6,115,854	\$152,454,851	\$152,454,851	\$198,638,236	\$46,183,385	\$38,536,422	76.75%	
2062	30	76	\$152,454,851	\$8,952,804	\$6,561	\$3,458,448	\$785,265	\$9,411,837	\$6,578,087	\$163,729,123	\$163,729,123	\$202,265,545	\$38,536,422	\$30,324,220	80.95%	
2063	28	75	\$163,729,123	\$9,176,736	\$6,535	\$3,365,908	\$765,171	\$9,647,132	\$7,055,114	\$175,379,177	\$175,379,177	\$205,703,397	\$30,324,220	\$21,516,748	85.26%	
2064	26	76	\$175,379,177	\$9,408,107	\$6,633	\$3,328,148	\$758,394	\$9,888,311	\$7,549,509	\$187,488,799	\$187,488,799	\$209,005,547	\$21,516,748	-	89.71%	

Table 6 – Switch to Optional II Funding Policy in 2054

Year End June 30	Number (BOY)		Assets										Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Liability	Projected Unfunded Liability	AVA Funded Ratio
	Active	Non-Active	MVA (BOY)	Benefit Payments	Expenses	Employer Contrib.	Employee Contrib.	Premium Tax Allocation	Investment Income	MVA (EOY)	AVA (EOY)					
2023	55	62	\$13,709,149	\$2,350,946	\$2,818	\$1,046,841	\$359,469	\$587,680	\$935,250	\$14,284,625	\$14,992,929	\$62,962,323	\$47,969,394	\$50,161,297	23.81%	
2024	59	61	\$14,284,625	\$2,407,737	\$2,906	\$1,117,217	\$397,805	\$690,530	\$602,784	\$14,682,318	\$15,298,015	\$65,582,022	\$50,284,007	\$52,471,201	23.33%	
2025	59	61	\$14,682,318	\$2,471,901	\$2,979	\$1,192,520	\$413,896	\$786,419	\$622,273	\$15,222,546	\$15,132,422	\$68,335,611	\$53,203,189	\$55,465,533	22.14%	
2026	59	60	\$15,222,546	\$2,579,104	\$3,028	\$1,273,094	\$424,870	\$790,967	\$644,998	\$15,774,343	\$15,774,343	\$71,145,922	\$55,371,579	\$57,617,186	22.17%	
2027	59	61	\$15,774,343	\$2,754,764	\$3,130	\$1,359,056	\$434,704	\$828,455	\$667,556	\$16,306,220	\$16,306,220	\$73,923,406	\$57,617,186	\$59,823,682	22.06%	
2028	59	62	\$16,306,220	\$2,991,756	\$3,235	\$1,450,970	\$438,091	\$854,124	\$687,719	\$16,742,133	\$16,742,133	\$76,565,815	\$59,823,682	\$62,048,211	21.87%	
2029	59	65	\$16,742,133	\$3,203,528	\$3,398	\$1,549,216	\$455,206	\$874,426	\$704,642	\$17,118,697	\$17,118,697	\$79,166,908	\$62,048,211	\$64,302,250	21.62%	
2030	59	66	\$17,118,697	\$3,341,083	\$3,511	\$1,654,287	\$474,004	\$897,343	\$720,837	\$17,520,574	\$17,520,574	\$81,822,824	\$64,302,250	\$66,559,496	21.41%	
2031	59	66	\$17,520,574	\$3,505,732	\$3,599	\$1,766,667	\$489,096	\$918,723	\$737,583	\$17,923,312	\$17,923,312	\$84,482,808	\$66,559,496	\$68,820,615	21.22%	
2032	59	67	\$17,923,312	\$3,649,992	\$3,718	\$1,886,790	\$506,492	\$946,842	\$755,146	\$18,364,872	\$18,364,872	\$87,185,487	\$68,820,615	\$71,073,942	21.06%	
2033	59	68	\$18,364,872	\$3,792,205	\$3,841	\$2,015,294	\$522,123	\$972,276	\$774,485	\$18,853,004	\$18,853,004	\$89,926,946	\$71,073,942	\$73,340,647	20.96%	
2034	59	69	\$18,853,004	\$3,896,210	\$3,968	\$2,152,729	\$543,555	\$1,000,270	\$796,971	\$19,446,351	\$19,446,351	\$92,786,998	\$73,340,647	\$75,624,072	20.96%	
2035	59	68	\$19,446,351	\$3,957,950	\$4,035	\$2,299,729	\$566,315	\$1,024,189	\$824,961	\$20,199,560	\$20,199,560	\$95,823,632	\$75,624,072	\$77,870,859	21.08%	
2036	59	68	\$20,199,560	\$4,086,268	\$4,136	\$2,456,972	\$579,937	\$1,051,406	\$858,437	\$21,055,908	\$21,055,908	\$98,926,767	\$77,870,859	\$80,086,830	21.28%	
2037	59	68	\$21,055,908	\$4,176,990	\$4,239	\$2,625,185	\$602,470	\$1,101,983	\$897,997	\$22,102,314	\$22,102,314	\$102,189,144	\$80,086,830	\$82,243,307	21.63%	
2038	59	68	\$22,102,314	\$4,239,824	\$4,345	\$2,805,185	\$625,193	\$1,166,671	\$946,769	\$23,401,963	\$23,401,963	\$105,645,270	\$82,243,307	\$84,337,507	22.15%	
2039	59	67	\$23,401,963	\$4,343,359	\$4,419	\$2,997,805	\$642,332	\$1,194,571	\$1,004,823	\$24,893,716	\$24,893,716	\$109,231,223	\$84,337,507	\$86,288,170	22.79%	
2040	59	68	\$24,893,716	\$4,522,371	\$4,565	\$3,203,891	\$655,004	\$1,262,353	\$1,070,481	\$26,558,509	\$26,558,509	\$112,846,679	\$86,288,170	\$88,135,222	23.54%	
2041	59	68	\$26,558,509	\$4,701,564	\$4,679	\$3,424,478	\$673,385	\$1,297,324	\$1,143,224	\$28,390,677	\$28,390,677	\$116,525,899	\$88,135,222	\$89,817,641	24.36%	
2042	59	69	\$28,390,677	\$4,966,608	\$4,834	\$3,660,585	\$680,419	\$1,328,399	\$1,221,281	\$30,309,919	\$30,309,919	\$120,127,560	\$89,817,641	\$91,348,561	25.23%	
2043	59	71	\$30,309,919	\$5,238,529	\$5,032	\$3,913,301	\$695,346	\$1,360,252	\$1,303,425	\$32,338,682	\$32,338,682	\$123,687,243	\$91,348,561	\$92,547,751	26.15%	
2044	59	71	\$32,338,682	\$5,470,829	\$5,158	\$4,183,833	\$708,807	\$1,531,505	\$1,394,333	\$34,681,173	\$34,681,173	\$127,228,924	\$92,547,751	\$93,521,766	27.26%	
2045	59	72	\$34,681,173	\$5,693,794	\$5,328	\$4,473,428	\$725,295	\$1,576,596	\$1,496,581	\$37,253,951	\$37,253,951	\$130,775,717	\$93,521,766	\$94,264,081	28.49%	
2046	59	73	\$37,253,951	\$5,874,586	\$5,503	\$4,783,422	\$751,097	\$1,639,613	\$1,610,505	\$40,158,499	\$40,158,499	\$134,422,580	\$94,264,081	\$94,782,007	29.87%	
2047	59	73	\$40,158,499	\$6,002,590	\$5,641	\$5,115,325	\$780,071	\$1,679,161	\$1,739,674	\$43,464,499	\$43,464,499	\$138,246,506	\$94,782,007	\$95,001,774	31.44%	
2048	59	72	\$43,464,499	\$6,185,410	\$5,738	\$5,470,623	\$800,249	\$1,719,697	\$1,885,081	\$47,149,001	\$47,149,001	\$142,150,775	\$95,001,774	\$94,870,606	33.17%	
2049	59	73	\$47,149,001	\$6,351,479	\$5,926	\$5,850,951	\$827,883	\$1,807,697	\$2,048,606	\$51,326,733	\$51,326,733	\$146,197,339	\$94,870,606	\$94,390,932	35.11%	
2050	59	73	\$51,326,733	\$6,532,593	\$6,074	\$6,258,142	\$854,778	\$1,851,396	\$2,232,395	\$55,984,777	\$55,984,777	\$150,375,709	\$94,390,932	\$93,541,734	37.23%	
2051	59	73	\$55,984,777	\$6,686,032	\$6,226	\$6,694,027	\$886,547	\$1,896,187	\$2,437,908	\$61,207,188	\$61,207,188	\$154,748,922	\$93,541,734	\$92,255,760	39.55%	
2052	59	73	\$61,207,188	\$6,870,067	\$6,382	\$7,160,649	\$914,533	\$1,942,099	\$2,667,354	\$67,015,374	\$67,015,374	\$159,271,134	\$92,255,760	\$90,353,995	42.08%	
2053	59	74	\$67,015,374	\$7,064,399	\$6,591	\$7,660,151	\$945,123	\$2,122,568	\$2,925,053	\$73,597,279	\$73,597,279	\$163,951,274	\$90,353,995	\$85,924,804	44.89%	
2054	56	74	\$73,597,279	\$7,267,797	\$6,603	\$5,585,451	\$944,287	\$6,606,150	\$3,251,145	\$82,709,912	\$82,709,912	\$168,634,716	\$85,924,804	\$81,712,734	49.05%	
2055	53	74	\$82,709,912	\$7,477,295	\$6,612	\$4,730,894	\$944,294	\$7,078,999	\$3,625,999	\$91,606,191	\$91,606,191	\$173,318,925	\$81,712,734	\$76,898,320	52.85%	
2056	50	75	\$91,606,191	\$7,680,485	\$6,671	\$4,071,308	\$931,242	\$8,116,524	\$4,007,490	\$101,045,599	\$101,045,599	\$177,943,919	\$76,898,320	\$71,672,874	56.79%	
2057	46	75	\$101,045,599	\$7,892,969	\$6,619	\$3,973,556	\$904,217	\$8,318,692	\$4,405,825	\$110,748,301	\$110,748,301	\$182,421,175	\$71,672,874	\$66,013,006	60.71%	
2058	41	75	\$110,748,301	\$8,112,028	\$6,504	\$3,825,455	\$867,011	\$8,526,659	\$4,814,063	\$120,662,957	\$120,662,957	\$186,675,963	\$66,013,006	\$59,894,944	64.64%	
2059	38	76	\$120,662,957	\$8,317,629	\$6,552	\$3,754,517	\$849,940	\$8,739,826	\$5,233,743	\$130,916,802	\$130,916,802	\$190,811,746	\$59,894,944	\$53,293,774	68.61%	
2060	35	76	\$130,916,802	\$8,517,413	\$6,539	\$3,666,862	\$830,375	\$8,958,322	\$5,667,670	\$141,516,079	\$141,516,079	\$194,809,853	\$53,293,774	\$46,183,385	72.64%	
2061	33	76	\$141,516,079	\$8,728,279	\$6,582	\$3,567,003	\$808,496	\$9,182,280	\$6,115,854	\$152,454,851	\$152,454,851	\$198,638,236	\$46,183,385	\$38,536,422	76.75%	
2062	30	76	\$152,454,851	\$8,952,804	\$6,561	\$3,458,448	\$785,265	\$9,411,837	\$6,578,087	\$163,729,123	\$163,729,123	\$202,265,545	\$38,536,422	\$30,324,220	80.95%	
2063	28	75	\$163,729,123	\$9,176,736	\$6,535	\$3,365,908	\$765,171	\$9,647,132	\$7,055,114	\$175,379,177	\$175,379,177	\$205,703,397	\$30,324,220	\$21,516,748	85.26%	
2064	26	76	\$175,379,177	\$9,408,107	\$6,633	\$3,328,148	\$758,394	\$9,888,311	\$7,549,509	\$187,488,799	\$187,488,799	\$209,005,547	\$21,516,748	-	89.71%	



Section X. Participant Information

Participant Summary

The following table summarizes the counts, ages, and benefit information for plan participants used in the prior and current valuations.

	July 1, 2022	July 1, 2023
1. Actives		
a. Number	55	59
b. Average Age	38.8	38.6
c. Average Service	10.1	10.1
d. Average Salary	\$ 69,916	\$ 80,728
2. Retirees		
a. Number	47	47
b. Average Age	66.6	66.8
c. Total Annual Benefits	\$ 2,003,684	\$ 2,105,979
3. Survivors		
a. Number	14	14
b. Average Age	70.2	76.1
c. Total Annual Benefits	\$ 202,901	\$ 223,046
4. Disableds		
a. Number	1	0
b. Average Age	65.7	N/A
c. Total Annual Benefits	\$ 21,585	\$ N/A
5. Deferred Vesteds		
a. Number	0	0
b. Average Age	N/A	N/A
c. Total Annual Benefits	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
6. Members Owed Refunds		
a. Number	0	0
b. Average Age	N/A	N/A
c. Total Refunds Owed	\$ N/A	\$ N/A



Active Age/Service Distribution Including Compensation

Shown below is the age and service distribution of active participants in the City of Morgantown Firemen’s Pension and Relief Fund. The compensation shown is the average projected pay for the plan year beginning July 1, 2023.

Credited Service as of July 1, 2023

Participant Age	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 & Up	Total
	Under 25	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	58,039	84,240	-	-	-	-	-	66,773
25 - 29	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	63,209	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,209
30 - 34	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	12
	72,653	74,528	76,162	-	-	-	-	74,039
35 - 39	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	13
	73,335	73,655	96,907	-	-	-	-	77,035
40 - 44	-	-	4	2	1	-	-	7
	-	-	80,206	80,119	86,338	-	-	81,057
45 - 49	-	-	3	5	5	-	-	13
	-	-	89,488	96,506	99,514	-	-	96,043
50 - 54	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
	-	-	-	-	105,921	94,819	-	100,370
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,420	143,420
60 - 64	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	70,117	-	-	-	-	-	70,117
65 & Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	21	12	10	7	7	1	1	59
	68,373	74,751	85,926	91,824	98,547	94,819	143,420	80,728

Averages

Age	38.6
Service	10.1



Participant Reconciliation

Shown below is the reconciliation of participants between the prior and current valuation date.

	Actives	Retirees	Survivors	Disableds	Deferred Vesteds	Due Refund	Total
Participants as of 7/1/2022	55	47	14	1	-	-	117
New	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Rehired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terminated - Vested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terminated - Nonvested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disabled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paid Refund	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	(5)
Payments Expired	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Deceased - No Survivor	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	(2)
Deceased - With Survivor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Beneficiary	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
New QDRO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corrections	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Participants as of 7/1/2023	59	47	14	-	-	-	120



Section XI. Summary of Plan Provisions

Plan Year

July 1 – June 30.

Eligibility to Participate

All compensated employees of the relevant Fire or Police Department are eligible to participate in the Firemen's or Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund (Plan). If the fund uses the Optional, Optional II, or Conservation funding policies, only members hired prior to the date of the change to either one of these policies are eligible to participate in the Plan.

Average Annual Compensation

The average of the three twelve-consecutive-month periods of employment in which the member received the highest salary or compensation. While the months in each twelve-month period need to be consecutive, the three "twelve-consecutive-month periods" do not need to be consecutive.

Each twelve-consecutive-month annual compensation is limited to 120% of the *Average Adjusted Salary*, which is the average of the Adjusted Salary for the two consecutive twelve-consecutive-month periods immediately preceding the twelve-consecutive-month period used in determining benefits.

The *Adjusted Salary* for any preceding year is the respective preceding year total salary multiplied by the ratio of base salary of the year used in determining benefits to the base salary from the respective preceding year. A preceding year is either the "year one" which is the second twelve consecutive month period preceding the twelve-consecutive-month period used to determine benefits or "year two" which is the twelve-consecutive-month period immediate preceding the twelve-consecutive-month period used to determine benefits.

Employee Contributions

Participating employees hired before January 1, 2010: 7.00% of compensation.

Participating employees hired on or after January 1, 2010: 9.50% of compensation.

Employer Contributions

The municipality has elected to contribute the minimum employer contribution under the Alternative funding policy.

Credited Service

The number of years that the member has contributed to the employees' retirement and benefit fund.

Absence from service because of sickness or injury for a period of two years or less shall not be construed as time out of service.

Military Service — Any current member who has been on qualified military service in the armed forces of the United States with an honorable discharge may, within six months from his or her date of discharge, be given credit for continuous service in the paid police or fire department.



A member may receive retirement eligibility service (i.e. eligibility towards the 20 years of service for normal retirement) for qualified military service only if the military service was prior to November 18, 2009 or the member repays, without interest, member assessments that were missed during the period of military service.

Any member who has served in active duty with the armed forces of the United States, whether prior to or subsequent to becoming a member of a paid police or fire department, shall receive an additional 1% of Average Annual Compensation for each full continuous year so served in active military duty, up to a maximum of an additional 4%.

Normal Retirement Eligibility

Members are eligible at the earlier of age 50 with 20 years of credited service or age 65.

Normal Retirement Benefit

The annual retirement benefit equals the sum of:

- 60% of average annual compensation, for service up to 20 years; not less than \$6,000
- 2% for each year of service between 20 and 25 years
- 1% for each year of service between 25 and 30 years
- Employees serving in the military are eligible for an additional 1% of average annual compensation for each year of military service up to four years.

The maximum benefit is limited to 75% of average annual compensation.

Termination Benefits

Any member who terminates employment prior to retirement and has at least 20 years of credited service will be entitled to a pension benefit equal to the normal retirement benefit commencing at age 50.

Refunds: Any member who terminates from their department with fewer than 20 years of credited service and prior to age 65 shall be refunded all deductions made from his salary, without interest. Any member who receives such a refund and subsequently wishes to reenter (available only if the municipal plan is still open as of such date) the department must repay to the pension fund all sums refunded with interest at the rate of 8% per annum.

Disability Retirement Eligibility

Members are eligible after earning five years of service. There is no years of service requirement if disability is service related. Disability is defined in WV Code §8-22-23a as the inability to perform adequately the job duties required of the member, as described in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1582's Chapter 9 Essential Job Tasks - Specific Evaluations of Medical Conditions in Members.

Disability Retirement Benefit

The monthly disability benefit equals the sum of:

- 60% of monthly salary at disability, but not less than \$500, plus
- Employees serving in the military are eligible for an additional benefit of 1% of monthly salary at disability for each year of military service up to four years.

Disability benefits, when aggregated with monthly state workers compensation benefits, shall not exceed 100% of the member's monthly compensation at the time of disability. For permanent disabilities, the benefit is paid for life, while for temporary disabilities, the benefit is paid during the disability period not to exceed four 26-week periods.

Ordinary (non line-of-duty) disability pensions are offset by \$1 per every \$3 of other income. There is no offset if total other income is \$18,200 (as of 2023, indexed by state minimum wage for years after 2023) or less.

Death Benefit Eligibility

Members are eligible after earning five years of service. There is no years of service requirement if death is service related. Retirees and terminated vested participants are also eligible.

Death Benefit

For surviving spouses, this benefit is equal to 60% of the participant's benefit at the participant's date of retirement and is indexed for cost-of-living adjustments through the commencement date of this death benefit (and annually each July thereafter) using the methodology outlined in the *Supplemental Benefit (Cost of Living Adjustment – COLA)* subsection below. This benefit may not be less than \$300 per month and is payable to the spouse until death or remarriage.

Other dependents (children, parents, brothers and sisters) are also eligible for death benefits. Similar to the death benefit payable to a surviving spouse, these death benefits are derived at the participant's date of retirement and indexed for COLAs. To each dependent:

- Child: 20% of the participant's benefit until the child attains age 18 or marries; for a disabled child, payments continue beyond age 18 if the child remains disabled.
- Orphaned child: 25% of the participant's benefit until the child attains age 18 or marries; for a disabled orphaned child, payments continue beyond age 18 if the child remains disabled.
- Parent: 10% of the participant's benefit for life.
- Sibling: the sum of fifty dollars per month (but a total not to exceed \$100 per month) until such individual attains the age of age 18 or marries.

The total amount, derived as the participant's date of retirement, of all benefits payable to survivors cannot exceed the amount of the participant's benefit at the participant's date of retirement. Due to the COLA methodology, the sum of the benefits payable to survivors as of any time after the participant's date of retirement *may*, in some circumstances, exceed the participant's benefit amount. In no case shall the payments to the surviving spouse and children be reduced below 65 percent of the total amount paid to all dependents.

If the member dies without leaving a spouse or dependents, the excess of (a) the member's contributions with 6% per annum interest over (b) the retirement or disability benefits already received shall be refunded to the member's named beneficiary or estate.

If the member is not yet in receipt of pension benefits at the date of death, then the member's benefit for purposes of deriving the death benefit to the surviving spouse and dependents is calculated using the maximum of the member's actual service at the date of death and 20 years.

Normal Form

Life annuity with death benefits payable as described in the *Death Benefit* section on the previous page. The benefit payable to the spouse as of the member's date of death is determined by taking 60% of the member's benefit at the member's retirement date and indexing that amount to the date of death using the COLA methodology described in the *Supplemental Benefit (Cost of Living Adjustment – COLA)* section below. Although the percentages of the member's benefit payable to other categories of surviving dependents differ from the 60% payable to the surviving spouse, the same benefit indexing methodology applies. No other optional forms are allowed under the Plan.

Supplemental Benefit (Cost of Living Adjustment – COLA)

If a plan meets the criteria outlined in the *Supplemental Benefit Eligibility* subsection within *Section I. Executive Summary*, then all retirees, surviving beneficiaries, and disability pensioners shall be granted automatic cost-of-living benefits commencing on the first day of July following two years of retirement. The benefits equal the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, limited to 4% (2% for some disability retirees), multiplied by the sum of the allowable amount, which is the first \$15,000 of the total annual benefits paid and the accumulated supplemental pension amounts for prior years. If, at any time after the COLA becomes applicable, the total accumulated percentage increase in benefit on the allowable amount becomes less than 75% of the total accumulated percentage increase in the consumer price index over that same period of time, the 4% limitation shall be inapplicable until such time as the accumulated COLAs equal 75% of the accumulated increase in the consumer price index. The consumer price index currently used to determine the supplemental benefit is the CPI-U US City Average all items with a base of 1982-1984 equal to 100. The increase is measured as the increase in the annual average from the second prior calendar year to the annual average from the prior calendar year.

Changes in Plan Provisions Since Prior Valuation

None.

Section XII. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Actuarial Cost Method

The actuarial valuation uses the Entry Age Normal cost method calculated on an individual basis with level percentage of pay normal cost.

West Virginia Funding Policies

Under West Virginia Code §8-22-20(c)(1), there are five funding policies available for plan sponsors. Those funding policies are summarized below:

- **Standard Funding Policy:** Employer contributions are equal to the sum of (1) the net employer normal cost and (2) an amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability, less the State premium tax allocation applicable to the plan year, not less than \$0. Prior to the July 1, 2020 actuarial valuation, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability was amortized over a single, closed period of 40-years from July 1, 1991, using level dollar amortization (7.0 years remaining for contributions developed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025). Beginning with the July 1, 2020 valuation, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability as of July 1, 2019 continues to be amortized over that same closed, decreasing period but new bases will be amortized using a layered approach with the following initial amortization periods when each base is created:
 - Experience gains and losses: 15 years
 - Assumption changes: 15 years
 - Plan changes: 5 years

West Virginia Code §8-22-20(c)(3) requires that plans contribute at least the normal cost until the plan is at least 125% funded. Upon reaching 125% funded, the actuary may provide an actuarial recommendation that the normal cost does not need to be paid by the employer for that fiscal year and the municipality may then elect to not make a contribution for that fiscal year. Other than this requirement, the Code does not detail any other policies or methodologies for a plan in a surplus position.

To orderly track the surplus position, which will become particularly relevant once a plan breaches 125% funded for the first time, and to develop an actuarially determined contribution (ADC) for GASB purposes, actuarial surpluses (the amount by which assets exceed actuarial accrued liabilities) will be amortized over 30 years using a single open amortization base and all existing prior bases will be eliminated. Provided, however, for funding purposes the credit installments from the surplus base will be inapplicable at least until the plan reaches 125% funded. Finally, if an overfunded plan subsequently becomes less than 100% funded, the surplus base will be eliminated, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability will be amortized over 15 years, and any subsequent gains and losses, assumption changes, or plan changes will be amortized according to the schedule outlined above for plans with an actuarial deficiency.

The Standard funding policy is consistent with generally accepted actuarial standards of practice.

- **Alternative Funding Policy:** Employer contributions equal 107% of the prior year's employer contribution. The state premium tax allocation is contributed in addition to the employer contributions.

The Alternative funding policy is not consistent with generally accepted actuarial standards of practice because the policy does not reflect emerging experience gains and losses and may not produce an actuarially sound pattern of contributions or funded ratio.

- **Optional Funding Policy:** Allows plan sponsors using either the Standard funding policy or Alternative funding policy to close the current local Plan to new hires and switch to this funding policy, under which they would contribute to the Plan on an actuarially determined basis. Effective July 1, 2023, plan sponsors using the Conservation funding policy may switch to the Optional funding policy and the plan would remain closed to new hires. The actuarially determined employer contribution is equal to the net employer normal cost, plus a level dollar amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability, less the state premium tax allocation applicable to the plan year, not less than \$0. The closed amortization period for contributions developed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 is 7.0 years for sponsors who previously used the Standard funding policy and 25.5 years for sponsors who previously used the Alternative or Conservation funding policies. Beginning with the July 1, 2020 valuation, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability as of July 1, 2019 continues to be amortized over those same closed, decreasing periods but new bases will be amortized using a layered approach using the same amortization periods as those used in the Standard Funding Policy listed above. Similarly, surplus amortization will follow the methodology outlined in the Standard Funding Policy.

For plans that switch from the Alternative or Conservation funding policy on or after the July 1, 2020 valuation, the initial unfunded actuarial accrued liability prior to any assumption changes or plan changes that became effective during the year ending on the valuation date will be amortized over the maximum of 15 years and the remaining period described above (25.5 years).

Members hired after the adoption date of the Optional funding policy are covered in the statewide pension plan – The Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS).

The Optional funding policy is consistent with generally accepted actuarial standards of practice.

- **Optional II Funding Policy:** Allows plan sponsors using the Alternative funding policy or Conservation funding policy to switch to this funding policy, under which they would contribute to the Plan on an actuarially determined basis. If switching from the Alternative funding policy, the current local Plan would close to new hires. The actuarially determined employer contribution is equal to the net employer normal cost, plus a level dollar amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability, less the state premium tax allocation applicable to the plan year, not less than \$0. The initial unfunded closed amortization period for contributions developed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 is 40 years.

Upon switching to the Optional II funding policy, the initial unfunded actuarial accrued liability prior to any assumption changes or plan changes that became effective during the year ending on the valuation date will be amortized over the maximum of 15 years

and the remaining period described in the previous paragraph (40 years). New unfunded liability bases created after the switch will be amortized using a layered approach using the same amortization periods as those used in the Standard Funding Policy listed above. Similarly, surplus amortization will follow the methodology outlined in the Standard Funding Policy.

Members hired after the adoption date of the Optional II funding policy are covered in the statewide pension plan – MPFRS.

The Optional II funding policy is consistent with generally accepted actuarial standards of practice.

- Conservation Funding Policy:** Formerly allowed plan sponsors using the Alternative funding policy to close the current local Plan to new hires and contribute to the plan on a pay-as-you-go basis. Effective July 1, 2023, plan sponsors are prohibited from switching to the Conservation funding policy. Sponsors using the Conservation funding policy are required to assign a portion of the state premium tax allocation and member contributions to an accumulation account that is projected to grow to 100% of the remaining actuarial liabilities at the end of a 35-year projection period.

Members hired after the adoption date of the Conservation funding policy are covered in the statewide pension plan – MPFRS.

This Conservation funding policy is not consistent with generally accepted actuarial principles.

Generally, contributions produced using the Standard, Optional, or Optional II funding policies satisfy the conditions of a reasonable actuarially determined contribution as defined in *Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) 4: Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Costs or Contributions*.

This Plan is valued using the **Alternative** funding policy.

Amortization Method for GASB

Amortization Policies	
Standard, Optional, and Optional II Funding Policies	Same as for funding purposes (described above)
Alternative and Conservation Funding Policies	The methodology used for plans that switch to the Optional funding policy on or after July 1, 2020 for funding purposes (described above)

Basis for Selection of Actuarial Methods

While the funding policies and funding amortization methodology are defined in the West Virginia Code, the following actuarial methods used in the valuation were set by the MPOB on the basis of Bolton’s 2020 *Actuarial Methods Recommendation Report*. These actuarial methods are, in the opinion of the signing actuaries, reasonable for the intended purposes.



Asset Method

Actuarial Value of Assets using four-year smoothing. Returns on the market value of assets above or below the assumed rate of return are gradually recognized using straight-line amortization over a four-year period.

Roll-Forward Method

For the actuarially-based funding policies (Standard, Optional, and Optional II), valuation results are rolled forward one year to align the contribution calculation with the contribution year:

- To develop the projected unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL), the UAAL on the valuation date is increased by the employer normal cost (which is net of employee contributions) and expected expenses, both with interest, and decreased by the expected employer contribution, including the premium tax allocation, for the fiscal year beginning on the valuation date, with interest.
- The projected normal cost for the contribution year is derived using a valuation software projection (open-group projection for plans open to new entrants and closed-group projection for plans closed to new entrants).

Projection Methods

The projections of future assets, liabilities, funded status and contributions are based on the following assumptions:

- Compensation will increase and members will leave the active workforce according to the actuarial valuation assumptions.
- For the open group projections, each active member leaving the workforce will be replaced with a new entrant so that the total number of active members remains the same throughout the projection period. The assumption made regarding the demographic makeup of new entrants is described in the *Open Group Projection New Hire Profile* section below.
- For closed group projections, new hires that replace active members who retire, terminate, die or become disabled are not assumed to enter the Plan.
- The sponsor contributes the amount determined by the applicable funding policy each year.
- For plans that are less than 100% funded as of the valuation date, the contribution during the projection period is capped at the amount needed to achieve and maintain a funded status of 100%.
- Assets grow at the assumed rate of return (discount rate).
- Non-vested members receive a refund of their accumulated employee contribution account balance during the year in which they terminate.
- New amortization bases are not created for contribution gains that may occur during the projection period as a result of the premium tax allocation exceeding the unfunded liability amortization payment.
- For projections that illustrate a change from the Alternative funding policy to either the Optional funding policy or Optional II funding policy, new hires that replace active members who, after the change in funding policy, retire, terminate, die or become disabled are assumed to enter the statewide pension plan – The Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS). For the MPFRS, employer contributions are currently equal to 8.5% of pay but can range from 8.5% - 10.5% of pay. For these projections, MPFRS employer contributions are assumed to be 8.5% of pay throughout the projection period.

Open Group Projection New Hire Profile

The active population is projected to be stable throughout the open group projections meaning that active exits are replaced by new hires. The profile for new hires contains four separate records corresponding to a different age-at-hire band (under 24, 24-27, 28-31, 32 and above). Each record contains the average (for the associated age-at-hire band) date of birth, compensation, and percentage male of all actives who have two years of service or less within the 53 plans covered by the MPOB. The four records are created using compensation for the fiscal year ending on the valuation date. The beginning salary for new entrants hired after the current plan year is equal to the new entrant profile salary increased by the general wage inflation assumption of 3.50% for each year between the new entrant's assumed date of hire and the valuation date.

Premium Tax Allocation

The premium tax allocation is projected using the following methodology:

- (1) The Base Allocation is a fixed amount equal to \$8,709,689 in all future years. This amount is allocated to each individual Pension and Relief Fund in proportion to the number of eligible members, which includes active members covered in either the Pension and Relief Fund or the statewide plan, Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS). We assume that the percentage of eligible members of the Pension and Relief Fund and MPFRS for a single municipal plan (e.g., Morgantown Fire) to the total eligible members for all municipalities remains constant throughout the projection period.
- (2) The Excess Allocation is equal to the excess of the current year premium tax assigned to all Pension and Relief Funds over the total Base Allocation. This amount is allocated to each individual Pension and Relief Fund in proportion to the number of eligible active and retired members covered in either the Pension and Relief Fund or the MPFRS.
- (3) We have assumed all Pension and Relief Funds will make the minimum statutory contribution requirement and will receive 100% of the total allocation assigned to the individual plan until they are 100% funded. Once a plan attains a funded ratio of at least 100%, the premium tax that would have been allocated to the plan had the funded ratio been lower than 100% is reallocated in subsequent years to all remaining plans that are less than 100% funded.
- (4) The total available premium tax allocation, net of expenses, as of September 1, 2024, includes a Base Allocation of \$8,709,689, an Excess Allocation of \$15,410,279, and an Expired Premium Tax Allocation of \$445,012.
- (5) For the plan year ending June 30, 2024, all Pension and Relief Funds reported a total of 1,735.5 eligible active members and 2,238.64 eligible retired members. The City of Morgantown Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund reported 60.33 eligible active members and 60.83 eligible retired members, based on the average number of plan participants for the 12-month period ending June 30, 2024. The Fund is eligible to receive a premium tax allocation of \$786,419.19 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025.
- (6) The total premium tax allocation is assumed to increase by 2.50% in calendar years ending on and after 2025.

Basis for Selection of Actuarial Assumptions

Unless otherwise noted, the actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were set by the MPOB on the basis of an actuarial experience study prepared in 2023 covering the period July 1, 2017 through July 1, 2020. These assumptions are, in the opinion of the actuaries signing this report, reasonable for the intended purposes.

Discount Rate

The following table outlines the factors used to determine the discount rate:

Discount Rate Matrix for Plans <u>Not Investing with the IMB</u>				
Funded Ratio as of Valuation Date⁶	Equity Exposure⁷	Projected Funded Ratio after 15 Years⁶	Discount Rate – Standard, Optional, and Optional II Policies	Discount Rate – Alternative and Conservation Policies
30% or more	60% or more	70% or more	6.50%	6.25%
30% or more	50% or more	70% or more	6.25%	6.00%
30% or more	40% or more	60% or more	6.00%	5.50%
15% or more	30% or more	50% or more	5.75%	5.00%
15% or more	20% or more	40% or more	5.50%	4.75%
Less than 15%	Less than 20%	15% or more	5.00%	4.25%
Less than 15%	Less than 20%	Less than 15%	5.00%	4.00%

Discount Rate Matrix for Plans <u>Investing with the IMB</u>				
Funded Ratio as of Valuation Date⁶	Equity Exposure⁷	Projected Funded Ratio after 15 Years⁶	Discount Rate – Standard, Optional, and Optional II Policies⁸	Discount Rate – Alternative and Conservation Policies
30% or more	N/A	70% or more	7.00%	6.50%
30% or more	N/A	70% or more	7.00%	6.00%
15% or more	N/A	50% or more	7.00%	5.50%
15% or more	N/A	40% or more	7.00%	5.25%
Less than 15%	N/A	15% or more	7.00%	4.75%
Less than 15%	N/A	Less than 15%	7.00%	4.50%

As of June 30, 2023	
Plan Investing with the IMB	No
Actuarially-Based Funding Policy	No
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$14,992,929
Liabilities Using a 5.0% Discount Rate	\$56,734,796
Funded Ratio	26.43%
Equity Exposure	50%
Projected Funded Ratio after 15 Years	28%
Discount Rate	4.25%

⁶ Funded ratios based on a 6.0% investment return assumption for plans using an actuarially sound funding policy (Standard, Optional, or Optional II) and a 5.0% investment return assumption for other plans (Alternative or Conservation).

⁷ If a recent investment policy statement (IPS) was provided to Bolton, the plan's equity exposure percentage used for this discount rate matrix is based on the target equity allocation percentage (if provided) in the IPS; otherwise, it is based on a review of the actual equity exposure over the past four years.

⁸ Assumes the IMB maintains a current growth asset target above 70%. If this policy changes, the assumption should be reviewed.

Inflation

2.50%, compounded annually.

Cost of Living Increase in Benefits

2.45% on first \$15,000 of annual benefit and on the accumulated supplemental pension amounts for prior years. Assumed to be payable to all members receiving payments.

Salary Increases

The following assumed rates are used:

Years of Service	Increase
0	20.00%
1	9.00%
2	6.50%
3	6.00%
4-28	5.00%
29-33	4.00%
34+	3.50%

Pay Spiking

A load of 6% is applied to active retirement and active termination pension benefits to account for unused accrued leave time (vacation and sick) that is included in pensionable earnings used to compute the average annual compensation.

Mortality

Pre Decrement

SOA PubS-2010(B) Employee⁹ Mortality Table¹⁰ with the 2010 base rates projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement **Scale MP-2021**.

Post Decrement

For Terminated Vested Employees, Healthy Retirees, and Beneficiaries:

SOA PubS-2010(B) Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement **Scale MP-2021**.

For Disabled Retirees:

SOA PubS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates **set forward five years** and projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement **Scale MP-2021**.

Mortality improvement projections to the valuation date represent current mortality and mortality improvement projections beyond the valuation date represent future mortality improvement.

⁹ Table name abbreviations from *Society of Actuaries Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Tables Report* published in January 2019. For example, *PubS-2010(B) Employee* translates to the Amount-Weighted Public Safety 2010 Below Median Employee Mortality Table.

¹⁰ Assumes 10% of deaths are duty-related and 90% are non-duty related.

Retirement Rates

Members need a minimum of 20 years of service in order to be eligible for normal retirement. The retirement rates below are for years of service greater than or equal to 20 years of service:

Age	Fire	Police
50	55%	70%
51-52	35%	40%
53-54	25%	40%
55-56	25%	50%
57-59	15%	50%
60	100%	100%

Terminated-vested members (members who terminate employment after attaining 20 years of service but prior to commencing pension benefits) are assumed to retire at age 50.

Termination of Employment

Sample termination rates are as follows:

Age	Fire	Police
20	20%	25%
25	10%	10%
30	5%	8%
35	2%	6%
40	2%	3.5%
45	1%	2%
50	0%	0%

Non-Vested Terminations

The employee contribution account balance is assumed to be paid on the valuation date for current non-vested terminated members and on the termination date for future non-vested terminations.

Disability Rates

Sample disability rates are as follows:

Age	Rates ¹¹
30	0.25%
40	0.57%
50	0.88%

¹¹ Assumes that 50% of disabilities are duty related and 50% are non-duty related. Also assumes that 5% of non-duty disabled members receive a 20% reduction in benefits through age 65 due to gainful employment.

Marital Status

70% assumed to be married with wives 3 years younger than husbands. Widows and widowers are not expected to re-marry in the future.

Form of Payment

Benefits are assumed to be paid as a life annuity with a 60% spousal death benefit taking into account the re-indexing of the spouse's supplemental benefit as provided in WV Code §8-22-26a.

Non-Spouse Beneficiaries

Pre-retirement death benefits are loaded by 6% and post-retirement death benefits are loaded by 1% to estimate the impact of benefits provided to non-spouse beneficiaries (children, parents, siblings).

Administrative Expenses

Total administrative expenses for the fiscal year are equal to the average of the administrative expenses for the prior two fiscal years, increased by 2.50% annually for inflation.

Future expenses are assumed to increase by the general inflation assumption and are adjusted for headcount.

Changes in Methods/Assumptions Since Prior Valuation

Pursuant to the *2023 Experience Study Report*, the WV MPOB adopted the following assumption changes:

- **COLA:** decreased rate from 2.50% to 2.45%
- **Mortality improvement projection scale:** scale updated from SOA Scale MP-2019 to SOA Scale MP-2021
- **Retirement rates:**
 - Fire: decreased rates at ages 57-59
 - Police: increased rates at ages 50 and 57-59
- **Termination rates:**
 - Fire: increased all rates below age 30
 - Police: increased rates at ages 21-24 and 27-28
- **Disability rates:** decreased all rates by 25%.

There were no changes to the actuarial methods reflected in this valuation.

Section XIII. Glossary

Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)

The difference between the Present Value of Future Benefits and the Present Value of Future Normal Costs or the portion of the present value of future benefits allocated to service before the valuation date in accordance with the actuarial cost method. Represents the present value of benefits expected to be paid from the plan in the future allocated to service prior to the date of the measurement.

Actuarial Assumptions

Estimates or projections of future plan experience such as investment return, expected lifetimes and the likelihood of receiving a pension from the pension plan. Demographic, or “people” assumptions include rates of mortality, retirement and separation. Economic, or “money” assumptions, include expected investment return, inflation and salary increases. Assumptions of a long-term nature are representative of average expectations (i.e., they will not be exactly realized in every year, however over an extended period are a reasonable projection of future outcomes).

Actuarial Cost Method

A procedure for allocating the Present Value of Future Benefits into the Present Value of Future Normal Costs and the Actuarial Accrued Liability. Also known as the “funding method”.

Actuarial or Experience Gain or Loss

A measure of the difference between actual experience and experience anticipated by a set of Actuarial Assumptions during the period between two actuarial valuation dates, in accordance with the actuarial cost method being used. Such gains or losses are not actual economic gains or losses immediately incurred by a plan, as experience in future years could offset the effect of experience in a single year due to the typically long-term average nature of actuarial assumptions.

Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)

The value of the assets as of a given date, used by the actuary for valuation purposes. The AVA may be the market or fair value of plan assets or a smoothed value in order to reduce the year-to-year volatility of calculated results, such as the funded ratio and the actuarially determined contribution (ADC).

Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC)

The employer’s periodic determined contribution to a pension plan, calculated in accordance with the assumptions and methods used by the plan actuary.

Amortization Method

A procedure for payment of the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) by means of periodic contributions of interest and principal. The components of the amortization payment for the UAAL includes the amortization period length, amortization payment increase (level dollar or level percentage of pay), and amortization type (closed or open).

Funded Ratio

The actuarial value of assets expressed as a percentage of the plan’s actuarial accrued liability.

Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure (LDRM)

The present value of benefits accrued at the valuation date using actuarial assumptions that are generally the same as those used in determining the plan's funding liability, with the discount rate changed to reflect the expected return on a low-default-risk investment portfolio. For plans using a funding method that does not quantify gains and losses annually (but rather spreads them over future years through the changes in the normal cost), the actuarial cost method is also changed to reflect a different pattern of allocating costs to historical periods than is used to determine the ADC.

Market Value of Assets (MVA)

The value of the assets as of a given date held in the trust available to pay for benefits of the pension plan.

Normal Cost

That portion of the Present Value of Future Benefits and expenses which is allocated to a valuation year by the Actuarial Cost Method.

Present Value of Future Benefits (PVFB)

The present value of amounts which are expected to be paid at various future times to active members, retired members, beneficiaries receiving benefits, and inactive, non-retired members entitled to either a refund or a future retirement benefit. Expressed another way, it is the value that would have to be invested on the valuation date so that the amount invested plus investment earnings would provide sufficient assets to pay all projected benefits and expenses when due.

Present Value of Future Normal Cost (PVFNC)

The portion of the Present Value of Future Benefits (PVFB) allocated to future service.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (UAAL)

The difference between the Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) and the Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA).